The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9929.—VOL. LXI. FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTH

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Lynwood, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. Mitchell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

On the 16th instant, at Richmond, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. R. Sellors, Wesleyan minister, William Makewell, eldest son of the Rev. W. Moden, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Joseph Towns, of Richmond.

On the 16th instant, at St. Mary's, Balmain, by the Rev. ... Stack, Garnier Humaring, eldest son of Captain Jamieson, J.P., of Annandale, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest daughter of J. Barrow, Esq., of Melbourne, Balmain.

DEATHS

On the 5th October, 1869, in New Zealand, of congestion of the lungs, Emma Lizzie, the youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Jesse and Louisa Crossman, granddaughter of Mr. James B. Polland, of Liskeard, Cornwall, England. Aged 11 months 25 days.

On the 15th instant, Mary Victoria Harding, aged 5 months, 4th daughter of Mr. Nicholas Hawkes.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, No. 39, Dutch-street, Pyrmont, Captain John Crowley, late of the schooner Amy Robsart, aged 48, leaving a wife and two children, to mourn their loss; for many years known in the coasting trade.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship WONGA WONGA, 1000 tons, T. S. Beal, commander, will be despatched from Sydney on the 25th March, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodations for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extra. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.
Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

WONGA WONGA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Intermediate PASSENGERS are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, to select BERTHS and pay balance of PASSAGE MONEY, on or before SATURDAY, noon, 19th instant.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For MACLEAY RIVER via PORT MACQUARIE, the DIAMANTINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.
For the MANNING direct.—The FIRE KING, on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Clarence Town and Paterson on SATURDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares:—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE direct, en route to King George's Sound.—Alexandra, Thursday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Williams, to-morrow morning, Saturday, at 11; and City of Melbourne, on ... Saturday, 26th instant.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, Wednesday night, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller Forest, forwarded per Coonanbara on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 6, or immediately after arrival of the English mail; and City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, 48 hours after arrival.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Brisbane, Gladstone, and Port Denison.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 6, or immediately after arrival of the English mail.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer, weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamship BOOMERANG,
with the Queensland portion of the English mails, will be despatched for
BOWEN and CLEVELAND BAY,
via BRISBANE and GLADSTONE,
from the Company's Wharf, at 6 p.m. THIS DAY, and from the moorings, opposite Dawes' Battery, immediately after the arrival of R. M. S. GEELONG.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Passengers and shippers of light freight for AUCKLAND, N. Z.,
are informed that the steamship
WILLIAMS
will be despatched to-morrow morning,
SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.
No cargo received after 6 p.m. THIS DAY.
For particulars of rates of fares and freights apply to the Traffic Manager.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
RANGITOTO,
will be despatched from MELBOURNE on the 28th instant, via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be despatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS,
THURSDAY, March 24th, at noon,
calling at EDEN,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
W. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW CALEDONIA.—The EAGLE, now loading at Macnamara's; sails MONDAY, 21st instant. For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—Alchymist, on SATURDAY, at 9 a.m., Baltic Wharf.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.
The splendid iron clipper ship
DULEEP SINGH,
Captain Jennings,
1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds, for 20 years, having all her dead weight and the bulk of her wool on board, she will be despatched immediately after the outgoing mail.
Wool received at Marsden's.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—THE BEN LOMOND.
This favourite trader will have immediate despatch.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Muir; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TONNAGE wanted, for CALCUTTA.—Apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
Ditto.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MORUYA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Messrs. Green's celebrated Blackwall liner SWIFTSURE, 1326 tons, V. Stacpool, commander, will leave Melbourne for LONDON, on SATURDAY, 9th April.
Her passenger accommodation for all classes is unrivalled.

Fares from Melbourne:

Saloon (according to accommodation required)	£35	to	27
Second cabin	25	to	27
Third cabin	18	to	20
Steerage	16		

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The beautiful clipper ship KIRKHAM, 1051 tons, R. B. M'Farlane, commander, will sail punctually on FRIDAY, 25th March.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
Has still a few saloon and second-class cabins disengaged.

Fares:

Saloon (berths, washstand, &c., fitted) ..	£45
Second cabin	25

M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.
Wool receiving at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE
will be despatched on the 9th April.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WALLACE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 13 years clipper ship TAMANA, 820 tons register, Donald Main, commander, will have quick despatch; wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain MAIN, on board, at Circular Quay; or to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—Clipper ship WINIFRED, 1259 tons register, A1 Lloyd's, W. Loftus, commander.

Saloon	£45
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid new iron ship SAVERNAKE, 1700 tons, Captain Whiteway, will be despatched from Newcastle on or about the 1st April. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For view of plan of cabin, and all other information, apply to Messrs. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or to JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.—The A1 American clipper ship OLD DOMINION, 1000 tons, F. A. Freeman, commander, will have immediate despatch, being the first of the Monthly Line of Sailing Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodation for intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding Home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, and steward's attendance. Parties are invited to inspect this splendid ship at Throckmorton's Wharf. Early application is necessary to secure passages, as many are already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, Grafton Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—
The A1 clipper ship ONWARD,
606 tons register, William White, commander.
This well-known regular trader will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.—The A1 North German clipper barque ELISE, 460 tons, Kaempffer, commander, so favourably known in the China trade, is now fast loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to F. G. LENDER and CO., Agents, 15, New Pitt-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship SURPRISE, 600 tons, Captain Hamilton, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about 21st instant.
For light freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS, OVALAU, and TAVIUNI.—The clipper barque NORMAN, 300 tons, Captain Braithwaite, will sail positively on 25th instant.
This vessel is admirably adapted for the conveyance of horses and cattle, a few of which can be taken.
The passenger accommodation is very superior. Only a few cabins disengaged, for which early application is necessary.
Cargo is now being received.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BRAITHWAITE, on board; or to
WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Agents,
21, Bridge-street.

FOR OVALAU direct.—The clipper barque METEOR, 280 tons register, Browning, master (late of the Magellan Cloud), will be dispatched on the 30th instant. Accommodation for passengers in this vessel will be found FAR SUPERIOR to that of any other in the trade. Cargo now being received at GRAFTON WHARF.
For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, 260 tons, well and favourably known in this trade, will sail positively on MONDAY, the 21st March.
Cargo now being received at Market Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO.; or E. VICKERY.

COLLEEN BAWN, for OVALAU and other SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—Is now fast loading and will clear at the Customs and sail TO-MORROW. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper-schooner COLONIST, A. Gooch, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.—NOVELTY, FOR AUCKLAND.
Owing to the continued inclemency of the weather, this vessel has been unable to receive cargo; but should she be enabled so to do, will clear at Customs and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this Line, free of wharfage, at Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—A fast vessel, and one in every respect suitable for the TRADE, will be shortly dispatched, under the command of Captain J. C. Till.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

THE SCHOONER ACTIVE, for GULF OF CARPENTARIA, will positively CLEAR at the Customs, SATURDAY, 19th. Shippers are requested to send goods at once. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper brigantine CIRCE, now loading at Parbury's Wharf, will be dispatched punctually on THURSDAY, the 24th instant.
For freight or passage apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.
Cargo received free of wharfage. This vessel has good passenger accommodation.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner NATIVE LASS is now fast loading at the Patent Slip Wharf, and will clear at Customs TO-MORROW.
Has still room for a few tons of freight, for which immediate application is necessary to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

TWEED RIVER.—PANIC. Freight, 40s. per ton, payable on shipment. Baltic Wharf.

SHOALHAVEN.—HANNAH, Captain Barrow, Saturday, Commercial Wharf. Freight apply on board.

CHARTERS for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The undermentioned VESSELS:—
Barque ISLE OF FRANCE, 312 tons register.
Ditto CRISHNA, 254 ditto ditto.
Schooner AU REVOIR, 138 ditto ditto.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE, the Brigantine MYSTERY, 82 tons register. PARBURY, BROTHERS.

SHIP NINEVEH, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP TAMANA, for London.—All ACCOUNTS or CLAIMS against abovenamed vessel must be rendered in duplicate by Noon on FRIDAY, 18th instant.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
For Positive Sale the brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in good condition, lately coppered, well found in sails, &c.; ready to go to sea without any outlay, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or South Sea Island trades.
May be inspected off Macnamara's Wharf.
Inventories and all particulars may be obtained on application to
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
14, Spring-street.

SALE OF THE STEAM FLEET, PROPERTY, and EFFECTS of the NEW ZEALAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.
TENDERS will be received by the Liquidators, till noon, on the 14th day of April next, for the purchase of the Business, Freehold and Leasehold Property, Slip, Steam Fleet, and Coal Hulks of the above Company.
A good and profitable carrying and passenger traffic is being carried on, and is capable of great extension. The vessels have recently undergone considerable repairs, and are in good working order. They consist of the Wellington, 356 tons, 80-horse power; Rangatira, 218 tons, 60-horse power; Ahuriri, 184 tons, 50-horse power; Storm Bird, 96 tons, 30-horse power; Ladybird (laid up), 323 tons, 70-horse power. Two coal hulks, will contain together 800 tons. A slip, capable of taking up for repairs, &c., vessels of 300 tons. The offices are freehold, situated convenient to the public wharf, and have a large water frontage.
The fullest information can be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company, in Wellington.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
DAVID ANDERSON, } Liquidators.
JOSEPH BURNIE,
Wellington, 17th February, 1870.

BOAT wanted, open or decked; wood or iron, 8 to 15 tons. Address R. Y., Hayes, news agent, Paddington.

MEETINGS

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.
HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.
The adjourned MEETING of members will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., at the Oxford.
HENRY FREEMAN, Honorary Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—An Emergency MEETING of the members of the various Lodges will be held in Kent-street, on SATURDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp. Business urgent and most important. The attendance of every member is respectfully requested.
S. S. GOOLD, G.M.

MASONIC.—Lodge Woolloomooloo, 396, S.C., Emergency MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7. J. ROWLING, Secretary.

TEACHERS' METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular MEETINGS every SATURDAY MORNING, from 9.30 to 12.30, at Public School, Pitt-street South.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Every member of the Council please attend at 7 o'clock sharp, THIS EVENING. Usual meeting of members at quarter-past 8 o'clock.
GEORGE L. CARTER, } Hon.
THOMAS ARMSTRONG, } Secretaries.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Commanding Officer's Parade for ARTILLERY and RIFLES, head-quarter force, in full dress, at 2.30 p.m. punctual, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at Hyde Park. Balmain Corps, at wharf, at foot of Darling-street; and St. Leonards Corps, at wharf, Milson's Point, at 2.30 p.m.; South Sydney Corps, at Government Steps, Fort Macquarie, at 3 p.m.
The parade to take place, wet or dry. Should weather have the appearance of continuous rain at time of parade, overcoats to be worn; but if not required, they will be stored by the Quartermaster during parade.
By command, &c.,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

NO. 5 BATTERY.—Assemble in full-strength, at 2.15 sharp, SATURDAY; full dress with puggarees, without carbines; and THURSDAY, with busbies and carbines, at 7.30 sharp, when efficiency certificates will be issued. M. W. S. CLARKE.

SOUTH SYDNEY V.R.—Commanding-Officer's PARADE.—Every member to assemble in front of Water Police Office, Circular Quay, SATURDAY, at 2.30, sharp. JOHN NEWSHAM, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE RANGE.—A MEETING of Officers of the Volunteer Force will be held at the former Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, on MONDAY, the 21st March, 1870, at 4.30 p.m., to elect a Committee for the Rifle Range for 1870, in terms of Rule 4.
HENRY PHILLIPS, Captain,
Chairman R. R. Committee.

GLEBE RIFLES.—Assemble at Hyde Park Barracks, at 1.30 sharp, TO-MORROW, for Commanding-Officer's PARADE.
J. D. LANKESTER, Captain.

GLEBE RIFLES.—Annual MEETING on Thursday, 24th, at St. Barnabas School. J. Lankester, Captain.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—Extraordinary Vacancy.—A MEETING of the Electors of the Lower Paddington Ward will be held at noon on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Council-chambers, for the purpose of nominating an ALDERMAN to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Carlile Humphrey, Esq. Nominations must be in writing, and sent to the Council-chambers, addressed to the Returning-officer, seven days before the day of nomination.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Returning-officer.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.
EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF ALDERMAN.—DAY OF NOMINATION, 2nd APRIL, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon.
NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, that, on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, an Election to supply the Vacancy in the office of Alderman, for the Borough of Waterloo, in the room and place of Mr. Ebenezer Olliver, will take place at the Municipal Council Chamber, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Nominations must be in writing, and delivered to the Returning-officer seven days at least before the said 2nd April, 1870, viz., on or before SATURDAY, 26th March, 1870.
WILLIAM MOON, Mayor, Returning-Officer.
Waterloo, 17th March, 1870.

TENDERS

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.
TENDERS FOR RACING AND OTHER BOATS.
Tenders will be received till FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the construction of
2 Outrigger Gigs
2 Gunwale Gigs
4 Light Skiffs
4 Light Waterman's Skiffs.
The whole to be completed within three months. Each tender may include the whole, or any portion of the above, and all further information may be obtained on application to Mr. C. DELOITTE, 24, Bridge-street; or the undersigned.
HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Secretary.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited for a quantity of flagging. Apply 191, Bourke-street.
DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS to build kitchen and alterations at Burwood. Plans, &c., Royal Blue House, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND

FIVE Shillings Reward.—LOST, a Black Tumbler Pigeon, white rumped. G. Sharp, Hunter-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a Brown Retriever DOG. Name on collar. 5, Belmore-ter., Pad.

LOST, by a servant girl, between Bay-street, Glebe, and Parramatta-street, a small Red Morocco Clasp PURSE, containing two £1 NOTES; finder will be rewarded by leaving it at LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.'S, Charlotte-place.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

E. M. FRICK, R.N., late of the Flying-squadron.—Letters at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

GEORGE BOUGH.—An English LETTER for you. 98, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

MISS ADDISON, Mrs. Temple, E. T. Foly, Esq., Jno. Williams, Esq., G. K. Butler, Esq., and Mr. Richard J. M'Carthy, LETTERS for you at the HERALD Office.

R. G. MURRAY, Esq.—Telegram and Letters at the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

EDUCATIONAL

MRS. SYMONS' School for Young Ladies, Forest Lodge, Old Parramatta Road.

THE NEW SCHOOL, DARLINGHURST ROAD, SYDNEY, near the top of William-street.
The HEAD MASTER'S RESIDENCE is now completed, and open for the reception of RESIDENT PUPILS and DAY BOARDERS.
The New School has been in operation since February, 1867.
Further information can be obtained by application, either personally or by letter, to the Head Master.

WOOLLAHRA, Oddfellows' Hall.—New Singing Class, on Friday Evening, 7.30. C. Chizlett.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
HARRIET PURCELL, Deceased.
PURSUANT to the Act 20 Victoria, number 19, intituled, "An Act to amend the law of property and further to relieve trustees," NOTICE is hereby given, that the creditors of Harriet Purcell late of Pine Cottage, the Nepean, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of December, 1867, and probate of whose will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 18th day of January, 1869, to JAMES EVANS, of Penrith, in the colony aforesaid, Farmer, one of the executors in the said will named (leave being reserved to GEORGE THOMAS CLARKE, the other Executor, to come in and prove when he shall be advised so to do), are required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the said James Evans, as such executor as aforesaid, or to his Solicitors, Messrs. ICETON and SON, No. 183, Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, on or before the 25th day of April next, at the expiration of which time the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which he shall then have had due notice, and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any persons of whose debts or claims he, the said Executor, shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this third day of March, A.D. 1870.
ICETON and SON, Solicitors for the said Executor, 183, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Legislature of New South Wales, during the present Session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a certain Company, established in Goulburn, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of the "Goulburn Meat Preserving Company," for the carrying on the business of preserving, salting, smoking, freezing, drying, or otherwise curing of meat by any process whatever, the manufacture of tallow, and the general utilization of animal matter, and for purchasing and importing the necessary materials for the making and manufacturing thereof, and for other matters necessary for the promotion and objects of the said Company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said Company, and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said Company, and of its members, officers, and servants, and to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said Company when incorporated, to sue and be sued, to purchase, acquire, and hold, and to sell land, and for other purposes in the said Bill mentioned.
Dated this first day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN THOMAS GANNON, Solicitor for the Bill, Balmoral-chambers, Goulburn.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Honorable the Legislature of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a certain company established in Goulburn, in the colony aforesaid, under the name and style of THE GOULBURN MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY, for the carrying on the business of preserving, salting, smoking, freezing, drying, or otherwise curing of meat by any process whatever; the manufacture of tallow, and the general utilization of animal matter, and for purchasing and importing the necessary materials for the making and manufacturing thereof, and for other matters necessary for the promotion and objects of the said company, under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said company, and to define the powers, rights, duties, interests, and responsibilities of the said company, and of its members, officers, and servants, and to limit the liability of the shareholders thereof, and to empower the said company, when incorporated, to sue and be sued, to purchase, acquire, and hold, and to sell lands, and for other purposes in the said bill mentioned.
Dated this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
JOHN THOMAS GANNON, Solicitor for the bill, Balmoral-chambers, Goulburn, by CURTIS and GANNON, his Agents, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the matter of the Insolvency of EMILEUS HILFLING and ANDREW GEORGE PETERSEN, of Hayfield, near Bowen, in the colony of Queensland, carrying on business as Squatters, under the name, style, and firm of "Hilfling and Petersen."
NOTICE is hereby given that, under the provisions of the Insolvency Act of 1864, His Honor the Judge in Insolvency has appointed THURSDAY, the 21st day of April next, for the hearing the application of Andrew George Petersen, one of the above named Insolvents, for a Certificate of discharge under the said Insolvency Act.
Dated this 12th day of March, A.D. 1870.
W. B. MURPHY, Queen-street, Brisbane, Solicitor for the said Andrew George Petersen.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of GEORGE TOMS, of Brisbane and Gympie, in the colony of Queensland, Storekeeper.
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made on THURSDAY, the 21st day of April, A.D. 1870 (that day having been fixed for the purpose), to His Honor the Judge in Insolvency that a certificate under the "Insolvency Act of 1864" may be granted to the abovenamed insolvent.
Dated this seventh day of March, A.D. 1870.
THOMAS KEANE, Solicitor for the Insolvent, Queen-street, Brisbane.

NOTICE.—I hereby declare to have no connection whatever with WESTLEY DESIDERATUM, my name having been used in his advertisement without my authority. J. M'NAB, 602, Brickfield-hill.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee-Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Ball's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, George-street.
As I purpose leaving Sydney for some time, the Pharmacy will not be open on Sundays until further notice.
On week days, the Pharmacy will be open, as usual, from 8 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.
JOHN BELL.
February 26, 1870.

TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL, &c.—Wool will not be received at the stores of the undersigned, in Macquarie-street, after 5 p.m., and on SATURDAYS, 1 p.m. Shipping notes must accompany each load, with marks and numbers specified, or receipts will not be given. No cargo received at the stores, Circular Quay, without the current rate of storage being paid thereon.
TALBOT and SON,
MARSDEN and SON,
READ and CO.
3rd December, 1869.

THE GENTLEMAN who took a Brown Silk UMBRELLA from the Café Français, George-street, yesterday afternoon, between half-past 4 and a quarter-past 5 o'clock, will please return the same at once, when he will receive back the one he left.

ESTATE of J. J. WRIGHT, trading as J. J. WRIGHT and CO.—Creditors are requested to meet at the office of the undersigned, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2.30 o'clock, to consider matters of importance. E. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee. Ball's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—The principle of an annual change in the constitution of your Board, having been fully accomplished by the election of three new Directors during the last two years, I feel that my retirement is not demanded to sustain this principle, of which I have always been an advocate. I therefore announce myself as a CANDIDATE for the seat I am about to vacate, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the election to take place on the 26th April next.
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL LYONS.
227, George-street, 16th March, 1870.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for the vacant AUDITORSHIP, and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the election to take place on the 26th April.
THOMAS FIELD.
392, George-street.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North, near Hunter-street.
The following Gentlemen form the Central Committee of this Fund:—

E. C. Weekes	S. D. Gordon
Charles Cowper	William Macleay
Sir W. M. Manning	Benjamin James
Marshall Burdekin	J. G. Raphael
Samuel Bennett	R. Driver
Robert Campbell	W. B. Dalley
John Fyfe	Dr. Lang
Thomas Hale	George Thornton
John Sutherland	William Hanson
Robert Stewart	G. J. Carsher
Edward Lowther	J. R. Bagg
John Woods	R. C. Brown
G. F. Pickering	Thomas Donaghy
Thomas Garrett	Michael Chapman
John Barlow	J. J. Curran
William Redman	Daniel O'Connor
James Hart	John Cuthbert
Captain Barns	John Hughes
Daniel Melbade	John Solomon
John Hourigan	Walter Church
Philip M'Carroll	Jeremiah Moore
W. Speer	Thomas Chapman
James Jones	James T. Neale
G. M. Pitt	J. H. Atkinson
Thomas Sullivan	A. Thompson
Daniel Egan	Patrick Freehill

With power to add to their number.
E. C. WEEKES, } Hon.
S. D. GORDON, } Treasurers.
MARSHALL BURDEKIN, } Hon.
THOMAS GARRETT, } Secretaries.
Subscriptions will be received by any of the above gentlemen, and by the several Banks in the city.

MURRAY v. PARKES.—Gentlemen holding subscription lists for the above are respectfully requested to forward them and the amounts subscribed to Mr. W. G. Wearne, PROTESTANT STANDARD Office, Sydney, as early as possible, as the amount per verdict and costs must be paid in a few days.
An appeal is now made to the public in aid of their old and tried friend, H. Parkes, Esq., M.L.A. Remittances will be thankfully received and acknowledged by advertisement. WHAT IS TO BE DONE MUST BE DONE QUICKLY.

LUKE SHIPMAN, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of New South Wales 20 Victoria, No. 19, Section 29, intituled "An Act to Amend the Law of Property, and further to Relieve Trustees,"—NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the estate of Luke Shipman, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, bagmaker, deceased, who died on the 27th day of December, 1869, and, Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 3rd day of February, 1870, to JOHN BARNETT, of Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Sydney aforesaid, Sugar Refiner, the Executor in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their CLAIMS to the said John Barnett, or to us, the undersigned, his Solicitors, on or before the thirtieth day of April next, at the expiration of which time the said John Barnett will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts or claims only of which the said John Barnett shall then have had notice.
Dated this seventeenth day of March, A.D. 1870.
STEPHEN and STEPHEN,
Proctors for the said Executor, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BE RAFFLED.—A splendid lot of New Zealand Greenstone JEWELLERY, at Mrs. Wells's, Wynyard Hotel, THIS DAY, Friday, the 18th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. BENNETT, Dentist, 10, Wynyard-square.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 302, George-st., over Mountcastle's. Honorable mention at Exhibition, for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s. 6d.; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

DR. COX has REMOVED from Phillip-street to the corner of Macquarie and Hunter streets.

DR. HARTMAN, Homœopath, may be consulted from 11 to 1 o'clock, at Gladstone-terrace, Bligh-st.

G. F. BAKER, late Auctioneer and Salesman for Alex. Moore and Co., is prepared to purchase Furniture, Books, Plate, Linen. Highest price given, or advances made, for sale. Baker and Short, auctioneers, Pitt-st.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. MADDOCK, Bookseller, George-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

JOHN TRACEY, Patent Chain Venetian and Gener... Window Blind Manufacturer, 18, Bridge-street.

MISS HAYES' French Paper Models; Ladies' materials cut and fitted. 167, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fee 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consultations verbally or by letter, containing 14d stamps. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

REMOVAL.—Dr. WILLIAMS has removed to No. 1, Lyons-terrace, Liverpool-street.

REMOVAL.—F. KIRBY, Theatrical Book Importer, from Market-street, to Pitt-st., next Victoria Theatre.

REMOVED.—COWAN and ISRAEL, Soap and Candle Manufacturers, 11, Bridge-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist, Photographer, and Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—F. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 257, George-st., opp. Hunter-st.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class Photo., 5s dozen. J. Yates, 432, George-st.

COWAN AND CO.
GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 25.
The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—61, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments, of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s., to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

CITY BANK
Commercial Bank
Bank of New Zealand
Illawarra Steam
Sydney Insurance
Pacific Insurance
Peak Downs
Waratah Coal
and other Shares FOR SALE.
W. T. MUSTON and CO., Ball's-chambers.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 10 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 6 2	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 6	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 6	1 19 7
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 6	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to Lend, without security; £20 to £5000 from 6 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st., N.

MONEY LENT on Diamonds, Plate, Watches, and Jewellery. MOLLOY'S Pawn Office, Bathurst-st. E.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.
Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.
This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 15, Hunter-street; or to the HERALD Office.
Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.
BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH.
Arrival of the Mail Steamer—Telegraphic News from Europe, America, and the East
Disastrous Floods in the Interior
Trial of Pender for Murder at Brisbane
Conference on Public-House Licenses
Trial of a Gold and Diamond-Washing Machine
Coolie Slavery in the Pacific
Certificates of Goods in Bond—Judgment of the Supreme Court
Affiliation Case at Patrick's Plains
Pedestrian Matches at Melbourne
Mr. John Smith visits the Assembly
Chess-Player
Sporting—Cricket—Aquatics
Proceedings in Parliament
Shipping—Commercial—Markets.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!—
Cartoon:
WEST-RHIA, or MIDSUMMER MADNESS.
Punch's Essence of Parliament—My gentle Puck, come hither—To Homunculus—He-Haw—N. S. F.—Warry Willy—Colonial Mandarins—Cave Umbrellam—St. Patrick—A Word about "the Comic"—Theory and Practice—Oh, Shame!—Omnia vincit amor nummi.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Lithographic Printers, &c., 108, Pitt-street; GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, & MUSIC.

BOOKS.—JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street, having contracted to supply the Council of Education with School Books and Apparatus, finds it needful, for the proper working of this undertaking, that he should have a large portion of his premises exclusively devoted to the arrangement of the special stock required. With his present very large stock of books, in every department of literature, together with a stock of stationery suitable for every conceivable purpose, this he finds would be impossible. He has therefore determined on clearing out at least one-half of it, and to this end has made a sweeping reduction in the prices of both books and stationery. The reduced rates will be continued for the whole of the current month, by which time he trusts to make sufficient room to enable him to fulfil his contract with advantage to himself and comfort to his customers.
To Public Librarians, and other purchasers of quantities, special advantages are offered; and as the stock is replete with the newest books and latest editions of standard works, it is hoped that this offer will be practically appreciated.
JOHN FERGUSON, Publisher and Bookseller to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

VENABLES, TYLER, and SON,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
and
WHOLESALE EXPORT STATIONERS,
Makers of Patent Machine-sized
NEWS PAPER,
17, Queenhithe, LONDON.

THE FIRST ISSUE WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY, 21st instant,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
of a PAMPHLET, containing Testimonials in favour of Mr. J. V. LAVERS' PATENTED PROCESS for PRESERVING MEAT fresh in the carcase.
Advertisers are informed that advertisements will continue to be received until further notice, with a guaranteed circulation of 3000 copies after the last issue has been published. Country advertisers are informed that the pamphlet in question will be sent gratuitously to all the principal squatters in the colony of New South Wales, and will, therefore, be a good medium. Their advertisements will be thankfully received, and considered as helping the author in a great public undertaking.
Particulars of advertisements, addressed to the undersigned or to his Agent, Mr. RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker, 23, Hunter-street, Sydney, will be inserted on the following terms (pre-paid):—

For One page..........	£1 10 0
Half ditto	0 15 0
Quarter ditto	0 7 6

Country storekeepers will be supplied with the pamphlets at 9s per dozen. To be had of all the principal booksellers in Sydney.
J. V. LAVERS.
17th March, 1870.

CHEAPEST SHOP for Books and Stationery. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street, opp. Commercial Bank.

F. AND E. COLE, Booksellers and Stationers, only at 380, George-street, opposite Commercial Bank.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, containing 900 engravings, with References, Notes, and condensed Concordance, medium 4to, extra gilt, £2. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560, George-st.

PLANCHETTE, PLANCHETTE.—A supply of this extraordinary instrument for Spirit (or Involuntary) WRITING, just received by EDWARD TURNER, Stationer, 26, Hunter-street. 5s, by post 6s 6d.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

HENNESSY'S Three Star (***) Pale BRANDY, 6s per bottle. C. J. ROBERTS, George and Market sts.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS.—For SALE, 400-gallon Iron Tanks. Apply R. R. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

M. B. FOSTER and SONS' Ale (BASS'S), Porter (GUINNESS'S).
For SALE, in parcels to suit the trade, the above favourite first-class bottling, in splendid condition.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Agents,
14, Spring-street, Sydney.

NEW IRON TANKS for SALE, each 400 gallons. H. E. BIRD, Circular Quay.

CHOICE WINES.—Hocks, Burgundy, Claret, and Champagnes. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

RUM, in hogsheads and quarters—Preston, Lowndes, and Lemon Hart's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BASS'S ALE, new brew, in bulk and bottle. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MUNTZ METAL, 16 to 26 ounces, now landing ex Nineveh, for SALE, to land, price 9½d per lb.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

WARREN RUSSELL and CO.'S BLACKING, assorted sizes, small parcel, just landed ex Petrarch, for SALE.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

BIRD SEED, retail at 4d. per lb., Hilton Browne and Co., 30, Pitt-street, (down gateway).

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms for all descriptions of goods from Great Britain.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR SALE, a superior set of FURNITURE. Apply Pierce, news agent, William-street.

SEWING-MACHINE for SALE, Wheeler and Wilson, half-cabinet, in good order, M. Lewis, 183, York-st.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

HARWOOD v. THE MAYOR, &c., OF SYDNEY.

In this case there were cross demurrers to two of the defendants' pleas and to a replication thereto, the substantial question placed at issue by these demurrers being whether the Sydney Corporation could legally—by their general power, or under a bond which was pleaded—cut off the supply of water to a householder because of his not having paid his water-rate. The declaration set out the facts that plaintiff was in occupation of a house fronting a street in which there was a water-main; that he had, with defendants' connivance, been supplied with water by a service pipe from such main; that he had been assessed and rated by the City Council for the supply of such water; that he had paid his water rate from time to time; and that the defendants had cut off such supply of water;—justified by defendants in two ways, first, under a general allegation of right because of plaintiff's water rates being left unpaid; secondly, because of a special contract alleged to exist under a bond. As to the first of these, it was maintained that the declaration ought to have contained an allegation that the water rates had been actually paid up to the time of committing the alleged grievance complained of. It was urged, however, on the other hand, that the allegation in question (as to payment of the rates) was unnecessary, and that if necessary it was sufficiently made on the face of the declaration by the general averment as to payment of rates "from time to time." The question really at issue on this part of the case was more clearly raised on the plea that the plaintiff's water rates were in fact, unpaid at the time the supply was cut off; the plaintiff denying and the defendants maintaining, on demurrer, the general right to cut off the supply of water to premises for which the water rates were in arrear.

Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler for the defendants.

The power of the Council as to water supply began with the 14th Victoria No. 41, which gave power to the City Commissioners—who had been succeeded in all their powers and functions by the present Council—to lay down water mains and to supply water therefrom to such persons as might require it, charging rates for the same to an extent of not more than five shillings per room. Under this statute no one could be compelled to take a supply of water from the Corporation, but if he did so was obliged to pay the rates on the same. The law stood thus until the passing of the 20th Victoria, No. 20, which provided that in all cases where water-mains had been laid down in a street of the city, with which the householders of such street could connect their premises, and wherefrom they could draw a supply of water, the City Council could levy and recover water rates (to a maximum extent of 6s. per room) such premises in the same manner as the city rate. The statutory remedy in cases where the city rate was left unpaid was by levy and distress on the householder; a power being at the same time reserved to sue the owner of the property if the proceeds of the levy and distress should prove insufficient. It was contended that as the remedy which was generally, in England, given (by statute) to water companies and commissioners for water supply, of cutting off service pipes when rates were in arrear, not having been given to the Corporation, could not be awarded by legal implication. The remedy which was there needful, was here not called for, as there was a complete and sufficient remedy by distress on the occupier, and suit, if necessary, against the owner, who would be responsible even to the full extent of the value of the premises. It was argued that the position of the Corporation as to water supply was the same as their position in reference to sewerage and lighting, and in neither of the latter cases could they cut off all advantages at once—leaving premises without sewerage in the one instance or in darkness in the other—because some rates were in arrear. They must simply resort to their statutory remedies for the recovery of such rates. On the part of the Corporation it was contended that the mutual position of such Corporation and the defendant was that of contractors—on the one hand to supply water and on the other hand to pay for the water so supplied. Under the first Act—14 Victoria, No. 41—this was clearly the case, and the Corporation would have a right to discontinue the supply when the payment for same was not made. They had not been deprived of this or any other right by the 20th Victoria, No. 20, which simply gave additional powers for the levy and recovery of water rates. As decided in ex parte Backhouse (3 S. C. R.) a necessary remedy for the recovery of a rate would not be excluded, because it had not been expressly named in the statute. The contract for water supply bore no analogy to sewerage or lighting—it was a contract for the supply of a commodity at a prescribed rate. The averment in the declaration that plaintiff had been supplied with water by permission of the Corporation showed that there must have been an authority to revoke such permission, and the cutting off of the supply amounted to such a revocation. In reply, it was contended that the case of ex parte Backhouse did not apply; that the powers of the Council as to the enforcement of rates were absolutely defined and fixed by statute, and could not be exceeded; and that the declaration averred the existence of a right in the continuous supply of water. The statute, it was argued, must be taken as creating a contract between the Corporation and the individual; the former agreeing to supply (and being bound to supply) the water on condition that the rates for the same should be fixed and recovered in the manner provided for by such statute. Into this statutory contract the additional covenant for cutting off the water when rates fell into arrear could not, against the will of one of the contracting parties, be imported. Such a power might enable the Corporation to cut off the supply in cases where payment of rates was resisted upon some general principle—as where there had not been a legal "assessment" of the property.

The Court by majority (Sir Alfred Stephen dissenting) gave judgment for the plaintiff on this branch of the case, which raised the question as to a general right to cut off the supply of water when the rates were in arrear.

The Chief Justice said that the point raised in this case was a perfectly new one. The statute was imperfect inasmuch as it said nothing about conduit pipes or any other mode by which residents in a street along which a main had been laid were to get the water to their houses. The only provision made was that such residents should pay, according to a certain scale, for water, whether it was laid into their houses or not. But the water was to be got, in some way, from the mains for the service of such householders; and the statute being silent as to the mode in which this should be done it must be a matter of contract. This contract must be made between the householder who required the supply and the Corporation who had the charge and care of the streets and mains; for it was necessary that there should be arrangements as to the size of the service pipes, and the time and mode of connecting them. The Corporation would have a right to say to the householder, "You are entitled to get water somehow or other from the main pipe, but not necessarily by means of a service pipe, and we will only allow this kind of connexion with the water-main on certain conditions." It might very well be that the right to 'cut off' the supply on non-payment of rates might be made a condition of such contract. The plaintiff ought, therefore, in his Honor's opinion, to fail on that part of the case, because he had not shown his right to have a continuous supply of water by means of a connecting pipe, as alleged, although he might have a general right to get water, somehow or other, from the main pipe.

Mr. Justice Cheeke considered that there was a contract between the Corporation and the rate-payer, under which, during the existence of the rate, the latter was entitled to be supplied with water. Into this contract the condition that the Corporation should have power to cut off the supply when the rate fell into arrear could not be imported. It was one which the Corporation did not possess, either by statute or at common law.

Mr. Justice Faucett was of opinion that, although the case was one of difficulty, there were certain plain principles by which the decision must be governed. Under the old Act there was an option to take water or not, as the householder pleased. If he took the water, the Corporation was bound to supply it, and a contract was thereupon created for that purpose, under which the householder was to pay for the water at a given rate. The last Act—20 Vic., No. 20—made it imperative that all householders whose premises fronted a street where a water-main had been laid on, should pay rates whether their houses were connected with such main or not. What they paid for, and could be compelled, under any circumstances, to pay for, was a supply of water from the main. This supply they were entitled to get by some means or other. There was no provision for the laying down of connecting pipes, and no such pipe could be laid down and connected with the main without the consent of the Corporation, which had control over both the streets and the main. But here it was alleged in the declaration that the pipe had been laid with the concurrence of the Corporation, and, this being so, they could not be cut off because of the rate having fallen into arrear, for such rate would be recoverable whether the water was supplied or not; and to hold that the Corporation could exercise such a power as this would be to hold that payment of twelve months' rates could be enforced, although, during the whole of such twelve months, the supply of water had been cut off. He (Mr. Justice Faucett) should require a very plain statutory provision to convince him that any such power was ever intended to be given.

The other branch of the case, arising out of another plea, by the defendants, was then argued and decided.

The effect of this plea was that there had been a special contract on a bond by the plaintiff to the City Commissioners (under the 14th Victoria, No. 41), by which contract the defendants had the right insured to them of cutting off the supply of water on default being made of the rates stipulated for. The substantial questions raised on demurrer as to the defence thus set up were—whether the bond was one which the Commissioners had power to require; whether the rights of such Commissioners under it descended to the present Council; and whether, by the operation of the 20th Victoria, No. 20, the contract under bond—assuming its valid existence—had not been put an end to.

Their Honors sustained the plea, holding that the condition under the bond was one which the Commissioners had power to make; that the rights of the Commissioners under such bond passed to the present City Council; and that the contract was a good and binding one, which would not be put an end to by the 20th Victoria, No. 20.

Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff on the question as to the general right of the Corporation to cut off the supply of water on non-payment of water rates, and for the Corporation, on the question as to the right to do this under a contract made, by bond, with the City Commissioners and passing to the present Council.

Mr. Darley applied for and obtained leave to amend, by alleging that the rate in question had been imposed under the provisions of 20th Vic., No. 20, only, and not under the contract pleaded.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.

LOVE AND ANOTHER v. CARR.

This was a motion for new trial or change of verdict in an action of trover, tried at Wagga Wagga, wherein the plaintiffs had succeeded.

Mr. Windeyer appeared in support of the motion; and Mr. M. H. Stephen in support of the verdict.

A publican, named Clark, resident at Wagga Wagga (since insolvent), had given a bill of sale to the plaintiffs, storekeepers, of the same place, over the goods in his (Clark's) house, to secure payment of a debt. Among the goods included in such bill of sale was a piano. There had been no inventory attached to the bill of sale, and it was held, for that reason, to be void. But there had been a general delivery or handing over of a chair in the name of all such goods, also the subsequent placing of a person in possession of all the goods; and it was held that a possession thereby existed which entitled the plaintiffs to sustain the action. Clark had two pianos, one very much inferior in value to the other. This latter he had been in the habit of lending out. It was not, as plaintiffs alleged and as the jury found, in the house when the possession was taken, and was not included in such taking of possession. The piano then at Clark's place was the one of higher value. But this piano Clark had given to the present defendant (who, it was said, had since died) in payment of a debt, and was carried out of the house, the old piano being put in its place. The material question on this motion was whether the Chief Justice, who tried the case, had rightly held that the plaintiffs had possession on which they could maintain trover.

Their Honors decided the question in the affirmative, and sustained the verdict.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In re Beal v. Baillie, a rule nisi granted on the 4th March, Mr. Stephen, for the petitioner, moved that the order be discharged without costs; and, respondent consenting, the rule was accordingly discharged, and the estate was released.

The plan of distribution filed in the estate of William Whittmore was confirmed.

Creditors' directions were ratified in the estates of James Doig, John Edward Hill, Mackinlay Brothers, and Edward J. Hawksley.

Mr. Mackenzie applied that the directions of creditors in the estate of Patrick Maher be not ratified, as there are no assets, nor have the costs, charges, &c., been paid. Ratification refused.

The consideration of creditors' directions in the estate of Cecilia Jane Walsh stands over until the 31st March.

The adjourned special meeting for examination in the estate of James J. Wright, on the application of Mr. Barker for the official assignee, was postponed until the 22nd March.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Gratton, of Armidale, boot and shoe maker, lately residing at Macleay River. Liabilities, £340 13s. 8d. Assets, £30 14s. Deficiency, £310 19s. 8d. The statement required by rule 20 in insolvency to be filed on or before the 28th day of March instant. John Piper Mackenzie, official assignee.

Phoenix Walls, of Gerringong, storekeeper. Debts due by insolvent on mortgage, £128 10s. Debts due by insolvent unsecured, £1218 0s. 2d. Total debts and claims, £1346 10s. 2d. Assets, £747 17s. 9½d. Deficiency, £598 12s. 4½d. Value of property under mortgage, £200. Estimated amount of assets available for unsecured creditors, £619 7s. 9½d. The statement required by rule 20 in insolvency to be filed on or before the 28th March instant. John Piper Mackenzie, official assignee.

Richard John Oldfield, of Trunkey Creek, gold miner. Liabilities, £174 8s. 2d. Assets, £50. Deficiency, £124 8s. 2d. The statement required by rule 20 in insolvency to be filed on or before the 28th of March instant. Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee.

Thomas Horner, of Bonnie Doon, near Murrurundi, brickmaker. Debts due by insolvent on mortgage, £320; debts due by insolvent unsecured, £192 5s. 1d.; total debts and claims, £512 5s. 1d.; assets, £373; deficiency, £139 5s. 1d.; value of property under mortgage, £320; estimated amount of assets available for unsecured creditors, £53. The statement required by rule 20 in insolvency to be filed on or before the 28th day of March instant. Frederick Thomas Humphery, official assignee.

ON PETITION AND AFFIDAVIT.

Frederick Green, of the Macquarie Swamp, near Mount Macquarie, in the district of Carcoar, farmer. The schedule of assets and liabilities, and the statement required by rule 20 in insolvency, to be filed on or before the 28th day of March instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 18th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Daniel Duffy, single or only meeting; Montague Murray, single or only meeting; Andrew Charles Mitchell, single or only meeting; John Evans, single or only meeting; James Moon, single or only meeting; Nathan Blumenthal, first meeting; Mary Finn, adjourned third from the 25th of February last; the Currawang Copper Mining Co. (limited), first meeting; Charles Minch, first meeting; Thomas Williams, adjourned single from the 11th instant.

Friday, 18th March.—Before the District Commissioner: John Hewlett, single or only meeting at Braidwood, at 11 a.m.; Sophia Edwards, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 21st March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Taylor, special meeting for the examination of insolvent and witnesses; James Holmes Savill, special, for the examination of the insolvent and witnesses.

Monday, 21st March.—Before the District Commissioner: James Pulkin, single or only meeting at Goulburn, at 11 a.m.; John Taylor, special meeting for the examination of witnesses at Deniliquin, at 10 a.m.

Monday, 21st March.—At the office of John Piper Mackenzie, official assignee: Charles Waters, special for the directions of creditors.

Tuesday, 22nd March.—Before the District Commissioner: Joseph Donnall Nelson, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; Joseph Draper, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 11.30 a.m.; John Kerr M'Dougall, single or only meeting at East Maitland, at 12 noon.

Tuesday, 22nd March, at 2 p.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Johnston Wright, adjourned examination from the 17th instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 22nd March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Spencer Carter, John Burton, George Carter, Maurice Tokerson, Richard Banks, William Clark, Thomas Cripps, Agnes Elliott, Joseph Bernard Simmonds, adjourned from the 15th of February last; John Cook, adjourned from the 15th of February last; George Henry Thorn, adjourned from the 15th instant; William Jones, adjourned from the 15th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Love, Solomon, Birrell, and Smithers.

Two persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness, and one was fined 40s. for disorderly conduct while drunk.

Stuart M'Williams appeared before the Court, on warrant, charged by Cyril Cecil with having assaulted him. Prosecutor deposed that between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 8th March, on coming out of his house, he saw defendant on the footway, outside the gate, which was locked, and said to him "I am going out at that gate this morning, and if you use violence to prevent me I will defend myself;" witness had a piece of iron in his hand, but threw it from him; defendant replied, "I shall use no violence to prevent you, but if you come out at the gate I will go in;" the gate was fastened with a chain and a padlock; witness unlocked the gate and relocked it, leaving the chain at such a length that the gate might be opened sufficiently wide to allow of his egress sideways; as he was going out defendant took hold of the gate with one hand and the railing with the other, pulling the gate to with all his force, jamming him (complainant) between the gate and the fence, and so held him for some ten minutes; his back, abdomen, leg, and ankle, were much hurt by the force of the squeeze, one boot was torn off his foot, and some buttons from his coat; this is the assault he complains of; during the struggle in the gateway defendant several times tauntingly said "strike me—why don't you strike me?" witness did not strike him, but did put his hand upon him to push him away; defendant made no demand upon him, nor showed him any document; witness did not know what business brought defendant there. Thomas Stokes, residing at Mr. Cecil's, in Forbes-street, deposed that on the 7th March complainant resorted to stratagem to leave the house, by going over a neighbour's fence; on the morning of the 8th, Cecil went out at the front door, closing it after him, and witness went to look out at the window; Cecil said to defendant "I am going out at the gate, and if you try to prevent me I will defend myself;" when Cecil attempted to go out at the gate, defendant pulled it to, so as to prevent him from going out. For the defence Thomas Scanlan deposed that on the 8th instant he was at M'Williams' as his assistant, authorised to distrain upon Cecil's goods for rent; he was at the back, and defendant at the front, waiting for opportunity to get into the house, and hearing a noise at the front went there; defendant was calling for assistance, and when witness reached the place was endeavouring to get inside the gate, Cecil trying with all his might to keep him out; he was not roughly handled by defendant. George Lewis deposed that, on the morning of the 8th, his attention was attracted to the parties by seeing a bucket of water thrown from the balcony of a house in Forbes-street upon the defendant, and hearing one of the children say, "Throw another bucket of water on him, ma;" Cecil was inside, and M'Williams was outside the fence; Cecil said, "Let me out;" and the other, "Let me in;" the gate was fastened with a chain, which admitted of its being opened wide enough for a man to go in or out sideways; defendant had hold of the gate and the fence, and tried to push open, not to close the gate; Cecil may have hurt himself squeezing through, but was not jambed by defendant between the gate and the fence; defendant wanted to get in himself, not to keep complainant in. Their Worships suspended their judgment until they heard the counter charge of M'Williams v. Cecil.

Cyril Cecil appeared on summons to answer the charge of Stuart M'Williams, for having assaulted him in the execution of his duty as a bailiff. Complainant deposed that, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, he was in Upper Forbes-street, with a warrant to distrain upon defendant's goods for rent; defendant came out of his house, closing the door after him, and carrying a piece of iron about a foot in length; he at once said "If you attempt to enter I will knock your brains out;" witness replied that if he (Cecil) opened the gate he would go in at it; while they were talking a bucket of water was thrown from the balcony, some of which went upon Cecil as well as upon witness, at which Cecil was somewhat excited; he struck witness with the piece of iron on the back, but was so close to the wall that he could not deliver a blow to inflict injury; defendant opened the gate and left it so that a man could go in or out; he came out, and seized complainant by the collar; witness did not jamb Cecil between the gate and the fence—it was not his object to keep the defendant in, but to let himself in, and he would not therefore attempt to close the gate; witness had been four or five days waiting about and looking for an opportunity to enter the premises, and defendant well knew his purpose. By Mr. Croft: Did not put hands upon Cecil—he could not, one hand being upon the gate and the other upon the railings. Their Worships (Messrs. Love and Solomon) said that the evidence was so contradictory that it is impossible to say which party is in the wrong; and under these circumstances they determined upon dismissing both cases.

William Brown, alias Wilson, who, after several weeks of imprisonment on suspicion of larceny from a vessel at Newcastle, was a few days ago discharged, in consequence of the non-appearance of the prosecutor, was yesterday again charged with the offence, the prosecutor having arrived in Sydney. John Tait, steward on board the Union, deposed that on the 18th January last, the vessel then being at Newcastle, he missed a watch and chain, a locket, a ring, and about £2 in money from his chest, and on that day prisoner absconded; the watch and guard, the locket, and the ring produced are the articles in question, are his property, and are worth about £12. Alfred Brookstayne deposed that the articles produced were pawned by the prisoner. Committed for trial.

Eliza Wilson was summarily convicted of having stolen a vest, the property of James Bailie, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Henry Thompson was found guilty of having stolen a volunteer uniform coat, valued at 15s., the property of Henry B. Gregg, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Eliza Budd, apparently about 16 years of age, was brought before the Court under the Industrial Schools Act, having been found by constable Potter wandering about Newtown in no ostensible occupation, when she said that she had no home or means of subsistence. She said that she was last in service with a Mrs. Chapman, at Newcastle. To be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

On the summons paper were fourteen cases, of which one was dismissed, three were postponed, and other three were struck out. George R. Valls was found guilty, on the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, of having caused a nuisance by neglecting to keep clean certain premises situated in King-street, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, Michael O'Brien, cabman, was fined 40s. on conviction of having demanded more than his legal fare; and another cabman, Daniel Malone, was fined £5 for making use of insulting language to Sophia Henry, who had engaged him. Richard Swilson was fined 20s. for conveying in his omnibus a greater number of passengers than he is licensed to carry. William Lapworth was fined 5s. for loitering; and Charles Perrin was fined in a like amount for having broken glass.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before their Worships Messrs. C. Hill, Day, Brellat, and Hordern.

Hannah Brady, on remand, for stealing a poncho valued at £4 10s., the property of Edward Harris, was sent to gaol for three months. Mrs. Tabis, for whose evidence the case was remanded, knew nothing whatever about the case.

Mary Ann Rea, locked up for having no visible lawful means of support, was sent to gaol for two months.

Joseph Israel and John Harris, were each mulcted in the sum of 40s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for riotous behaviour in Crown-street.

Charles Sutherland, a seaman of the barque Eagle Black, was charged with being absent from his vessel without leave. Prisoner was, upon the request of the captain, ordered to be sent on board.

Henry Connors and Oscar Denny, boys aged 16 and 13 years respectively, were brought before the Court in custody, charged with stealing pears from the Government gardens. Prisoners pleaded guilty, and were ordered to be locked up until 6 p.m.

Mary Walsh was charged with stealing a book, valued at 1s., the property of Bridget Gath. Prisoner stole the book from St. Patrick's Chapel, and afterwards offered it for sale to Mrs. Bourke, in Prince-street. Sentenced to be imprisoned for one month. Prisoner was again charged with stealing another book belonging to the Rev. Mr. Monnier, and was remanded until to-morrow.

Phillip Japp appeared on remand for stealing a gold ring valued at 10s., the property of William Knight. The charge was clearly proved, and prisoner was ordered to be incarcerated for two months.

John Littlewood was summoned for careless driving, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., and 2s. 6d. costs of court, in default, to be imprisoned for three days.

Jeremiah Jones was given into custody by John Bunyan, for stealing a £1-note. Prosecutor deposed that, last night, he was in Ford's barber shop, in George-street; he put £1 on the table, which Ford was to change for him; and prisoner immediately snatched it up, and refused to give it back. Prisoner, in defence, stated that he and Ford were playing "bluff." Ford borrowed the pound from Bunyan, and placed it on the table with the other stakes which were won by prisoner, and he, accordingly, took the money. The Bench discharged the prisoner.

William Tarr, one of the seamen of the ship Patriarch, was charged, on the information of Captain Pile, with disobedience of orders, for which offence he was sent to gaol for three days.

Mary Quirk and John M'Farland, charged with allowing animals to stray, were fined—the former, 10s.; the latter, 2s. 6d., with 2s. 6d. costs in each case.

James Challis, on summons for breaking in a horse in Darling-street, Balmain, was fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs of Court.

Francisco Simonsi, landlord of the Royal Albert Hotel, was fined 10s. and 5s. 6d. costs for keeping his licensed house open for the sale of liquor at prohibited hours on Sunday, the 13th instant; and James Barnes, found leaving the above public-house with liquor in his possession on the occasion referred to, was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs.

Mary Thompson, for using obscene language within hearing of persons passing in Harrington-street, was mulcted in the sum of 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs.

William Sullivan was fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs of summons for feeding a horse in Charlotte-place.

Richard Underwood, on warrant, for refusing to appear to answer to a summons charging him with obtaining money by means of false pretences, was remanded for eight days. Bail allowed.

Timothy Crowley, for a breach of the Insolvent Act, was remanded until Wednesday next.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—Crown Cases: The Queen v. Thompson and another; the Queen v. Mackinlay and others; the Queen v. Mackinlay; the Queen v. Larkin; the Queen v. Jane Dwyer; the Queen v. Anne Dwyer; the Queen v. Mears; the Queen v. Cleary. Demurrer: The Attorney-General v. Bulman. New Trial Motion: Davey v. Lenom.

Master's Office.—At 11 a.m.: Alleyne v. Mowle, adjourned evidence.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A public meeting on behalf of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Wesleyan Church, Surry Hills. The meeting, having opened with devotional exercises, Alderman Kippax was called upon to preside. The chairman briefly introduced to the meeting the object for which they had been convened, and called upon Mr. Dowsett to read the

REPORT.

The Committee of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society have again to report that owing to the circuit list of the colonies not having been received, they cannot present an audited balance sheet for the year 1869. So far as can be ascertained, the expenditure for the year will be £16,000, and should the income equal that of 1868, it will leave a deficiency of £5000 to be paid by the Missionary Committee in London.

On the matter of this annual deficiency, your committee report that during the year communications have been received from the home committee, in which it is fully and plainly stated that while in the past they have dealt with an unsparing heart and hand with this Australasian Society, yet that the time has come when something decisive and immediate must be done towards relieving them of this large yearly charge upon their inadequate resources. We are reminded of what, when we took the management of these missions fifteen years ago, was the earnest hope and expectation—viz., that in a much shorter period than has already elapsed, the Australasian Conference would be prepared to assume the entire charge, and defray the whole cost, of these missions, whereas at the end of fourteen years we take a larger balance compared with the amount expended than we did at the beginning. We are told of wide and effectual doors open to the parent society in Europe and other parts of the world—of teeming millions ready to welcome the heralds of the Gospel—and of fields white to harvest on every hand, but that with only their present income they can do no more, nor yet even meet current claims but by resorting to a system of retrenchments in which they have been compelled by dire necessity. In view of these facts we are asked in effect if the time is not come when the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church should stand up in her own might and say, by the help of God, we will support our own foreign missions, and so relieve the parent society, to which we owe so much, by the amount of the four thousand of pounds paid annually to meet our "deficiency."

The arrangement by the last conference for a deputation, consisting of two senior ministers, (themselves once island missionaries) to visit the stations under the charge of this committee had been carried out. The visitation of the Friendly Islands, Samoa, Fiji, and Rotumah groups occupied fully four months. To the brethren so deputed, it was a rich pleasure again to look upon scenes they formed acquaintance with thirty-five and forty years before, a richer pleasure still again to meet with the devoted missionaries of this society, each labouring strenuously, happily, and successfully in his appointed sphere; but richest of all the pleasure personal to your messengers was the associating and conversing again with not a few of the native ministers and people, now old in the service of God, whose beginning in that service many years ago it was their privilege to witness, and by the grace of God, to assist.

In every place visited by the deputation they were received as angels of God. Missionaries, both European and Native, preachers and teachers, kings, and people conspired to do them honour, and also to thank the fathers and rulers of this society, for thus remembering them—their distant and poor children.

It is hoped that great and abiding good will result from this visit to the society's missions in the islands. We record with pleasure that the obligations of this society to the British and Foreign Bible Society are not forgotten in our missions. In the Friendly Islands and Fiji, upwards of £300 has been received for copies of the Word of God sold to the natives during the year. Both these districts are in need of a further supply of the Holy Scriptures, and orders have been forwarded to London, requesting that such supply may be sent as early as possible.

CHINESE MISSION IN VICTORIA.

Leong on Tong, the catechist at Castlemaine, has been pursuing his work in that town and adjacent places with praiseworthy zeal, and though we know of no instances of decided conversion during the year, he has not laboured altogether in vain. Three Chinese previously baptised have been steadfast, and have grown in grace, and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ our Lord. Several of them meet regularly in class, and some of these are becoming capable of conducting Sabbath services when the catechist is away. About the beginning of August last James Ah Ling, who had resided with the Rev. W. Hill at Sandhurst, removed to Melbourne, a friend having been guaranteed to him by one of our church officers, on condition that he would devote his labours to his countrymen in and around Melbourne. This generous offer was accepted, and Ah Ling is encouraged by the regular attendance of upwards of forty Chinese at the Sabbath services, and that of some ten or three at the weekly class meeting held in his own hired house. Leong on Tong is doing his best to supply the lack of service occasioned by Ah Ling's removal.

As the result chiefly of Leong on Tong's labours, six of the Chinese have been baptised during the year at Sandhurst. All of these before baptism gave evidence of their sincerity, and they still continue steadfast.

MAORI MISSION, NEW ZEALAND.

We have received reports from the Hokianga, Kaipara, and Raglan Circuits; and from these we are forced to the conclusion that, as far as our Maori mission is concerned, it is truly the day of small and feeble things. From Hokianga, the oldest Maori circuit in New Zealand, the missionary writes:—"At present our membership is small, and chiefly confined to one part of the circuit. We have to mourn over the general prevalence of intemperance among those who once constituted our congregations." Of another part of the circuit he says:—"Our congregations are generally good, and our cause prospers."

The missionary at Kaipara writes thus:—"There is no very perceptible change among the Maori population. Our principal chiefs and people are anxious for law and order, and are kindly disposed to their English friends."

From the Raglan Circuit the missionary writes:—"The one observable improvement among our natives is their comparative industry. The flax-mills erected by Europeans afford remunerative employment. Intemperance and gambling are the most prevailing evils. The natives of Waipa have been visited several times during the year, those of Aotea monthly, and those in the neighbourhood of Raglan every Sabbath afternoon; they are not without thought and feeling. We have been surprised and cheered by what we have heard and seen; yet, the same time, cannot but bewail that so much labour, money, and good seed yield no better fruit."

During the year the chairman of the district has visited these Maori stations, and concludes a report of his visit in the following words:—"Reviewing the visitations thus made, there is reason for deep humiliation on account of the lamentable effects of colonisation, and more particularly of wars and fightings. There is ground to hope that a better state of things is yet to come. Since the commencement of the calamitous war—now of nearly ten years' duration—there has not been such a favourable prospect of a termination as at the present time. When this 'consummation so devoutly to be wished' shall be realised, as we hope it will in the coming year, there is enough to justify the hope that there will be a general reaction in favour of Christianity. Meanwhile our duty is plain—to labour on at God's command." The missionaries on the ground are men of experience and devotedness, and have a strong claim on the sympathy and support of the Missionary Committee.

Maori church members ...	375
Attendants on public worship ...	1883

SAMOA DISTRICT.

In this fair and beautiful field of missionary enterprise the demon of war has been let loose, and during the year many precious lives have been sacrificed, and much property destroyed. We are informed of several chapels torn down and one burnt, of houses invaded, and families scattered far and wide.

As an inevitable result of such a state of things, the work of God has suffered, the number of church members is fewer than in last year, and of many who once ran well the fear is they have been hindered. Everywhere and among all people war must ever be unfriendly to the cultivation of personal piety and to the spread of true religion; but to a people like the Samoans only just emerging from heathenism, and on whom Christianity has not yet deeply impressed its spirit and character, war and its terrible consequences are most distressing.

Recent intelligence is to the effect that the end of this trouble is not near, that preparations are made and making for further, and more general hostilities, and that the probability is the whole group will be involved in one calamitous war. One of your missionaries, writing from Savaii, says:—"The year past has been to us and our people one of severe trial; still in the midst of much to pain, we have what encourages and makes us thankful. In some parts of this circuit we see the work of God prospering, and in several villages we report a pleasing increase in the number of persons on trial for membership, as many as thirty in one village have for the first time begun to meet in class. Some during the year have exchanged mortality for life. Of two teachers and a catechist, the record is those died in the full assurance of faith, and bore a noble testimony to the reality of their salvation through faith in Christ. Ready and willing to depart, we rejoice to believe they have exchanged a life of comparative poverty and trial for one of glorious riches and eternal rest." With the request of a labourer in this difficult and trying mission all will sympathise. He says, "We earnestly beg an interest in the prayers of the churches at home, that He who maketh wars to cease to the ends of the earth will again make His face shine upon and be gracious unto us—that He will lift up his countenance upon us and give us peace." We are sorry to announce that, owing to personal and family afflictions, the Rev. Frank Firth is obliged to leave this mission.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS DISTRICT.

Of this favourite mission, we have still to report success and prosperity. The past year will be memorable as one of the happiest and most fruitful this district has known since first its people by thousands turned unto the Lord. In the Haabai Circuit, there has been a blessed revival of religion in the year past. The superintendent thus writes:—"In the month of July last it pleased the Lord to grant unto His people here a rich baptism of the Holy Spirit, and throughout the whole of this group was heard the cry, 'Men and brethren, what shall we do?' Such was the extent and power of this Divine visitation, that within the short space of six weeks, not less than 800 persons sought admission into the Church of God, and good evidence of their desire to flee from the wrath to come. Of many of these our conviction is that they are truly converted to God, and among them there are some very remarkable illustrations of the power of Divine grace. We are truly thankful to God for the great change wrought in many of the young men of rank, who, from being the trouble of missionaries, and the terror of their poorer but wiser neighbours, are now among the most humble and earnest seekers of salvation."

It is very pleasant to read, in connection with this revival the honourable mention made of the effective co-operation of the native agents with the missionaries in carrying on the good work. Mila Vi, the first of our native ministry, after 40 years good service, is still in labours more abundant. All have been honoured of God in the conversion of sinners, and are workmen known and acknowledged that need not be ashamed.

The committee invite the attention of the friends of this society to the cheering report of Tubou College, Tongatabu. All who have witnessed this institution in operation are agreed that while it affords most striking evidence of the mental capabilities of the island natives, and of what may be effected by our devoted, persevering, enthusiastic missionary, that it is destined, under the Divine blessing, to be a most fruitful source of good to our mission in the training of native ministers and teachers, and also in the civil government of the country in educating young chiefs for those positions and responsibilities which await them.

With a year of great blessing there has been unprecedented liberality on the part of our people in this mission. We confess to astonishment as we learn from communications just to hand the amounts contributed for the support of the missions. The Tonga Circuit sends a contribution of £742 6s. The Vavau Circuit sends £1109 8s., and the Haabai Circuit sends £2207 10s. 3d., making a total in cash subscriptions of £4059 14s. 3d., to which must be added £1000 at least—the proceeds of oil, contributed by the same people—making a grand total of £5059 14s. 3d. from the Friendly Islands district alone for the year 1869, giving an average of nearly 15s. per member for the whole, and 5s. for each attendant on public worship, inclusive of the children.

FIJI DISTRICT.

From this mission the reports on the whole are good, and the state of the work is encouraging. The increase in the number of church members for the year is more than 1500, with nearly 6000 on trial for membership.

From the Lakemba Circuit we read thus:—"On this Island we have had during the year some clear cases of conversion; we have seen the sinner, under conviction, oppressed with guilt, and we have seen believing penitents rejoicing in sins forgiven. The general experience of our people, as given in the love feast and class meeting has often seemed to give joy. The work of God in the hearts of many of these poor people is no doubtful thing; clear as the noonday is the life of their souls, unwavering their faith, unsullied their love."

The superintendent of the Viwa Circuit thus writes:—"During the year about 330 persons have been admitted on trial for church membership." Of the Nadroga Branch of this circuit the report is:—"It has been beyond our reach during the whole year; no teacher has been there, nor have they had regular religious services. This people have had to defend themselves against the murderers of our late lamented Brother Baker and his party. Just lately our village was attacked, and twenty-eight professing Christians were murdered. Since our last report was written the heathens have killed in different places (in this circuit only) about 150 professing Christians and some of them Church members."

Of the work in the Bau Circuit the superintendent writes:—"We have in this circuit 113 towns, 4150 Church members, 700 on trial, and 19,500 attendants on public worship. Our increase for the year is 497 members, our congregations are good." Of the spiritual state of this people the writer says:—"It is not easy to say only just what ought to be said; remembering their former circumstances and manner of life, and contrasting it with what now is seen, there is very much to be thankful for, yet we are ever reminded that they are only 'babes in Christ,' that hundreds of them are really converted to God we have no doubt, still they need constant tending and guidance."

From the Cakaudrove Circuit the missionary writes as follows:—"There is an accessible population of 20,000 persons, 13,000 of whom profess Christianity; there are 1800 Church members, and 5000 persons in our schools. In this circuit there are about 200 Europeans and other settlers, and in its vicinity the coast line of this circuit 600 miles must be travelled."

The superintendent of the Rewa Circuit says:—"It should be remembered that in this circuit the Christianity of a large number is only nominal. A chief from motives of State policy abandons heathenism; his people follow, and then a whole tribe suddenly declares itself Christian. Such an event is spoken of as the conversion of thousands in a day; whereas it is nothing more than the opening of a door which we may enter, and entering begin to teach the first principles of Christianity to those from whom we have been previously shut out. If this point be not kept in mind no just estimate can be formed of the real character of our work."

On the island of Kandavu, we have the district institution for the training of native ministers and teachers. There are at present about 60 students, and we have pleasure in referring our friends to the report as given by the Rev. Jesse Carey.

The extracts now read, will serve to show in part the character of the great work at present going on in Fiji. In territorial extent, number of inhabitants, Church members, and adherents, this is by far the largest and most important mission under our care. A great work has been accomplished; it "is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes." A great work remains to be done; one hundred thousand Fijians it is thought yet dwell in darkness and in the shadow of death.

The influx of a large number of Europeans and other settlers into these islands, and the probable effects of such influx on our missionary operations, may be looked upon with deepest anxiety by all who are interested in the moral and spiritual good of the natives. In view of what has been elsewhere, who can but fear for poor Fiji! At this time especially, we ask the prayers of God's people, that He who reigns Supreme may control, subdue, and direct for His own glory, and the highest interests of the endangered Fijians all that is now passing in that interesting group of islands.

The Rev. W. Moore after twenty years of efficient service in this mission is returning to the colonies.

ROTUMAH.

From this island your missionary writes:—"There is much in the peculiar circumstances of the island and in the character of its inhabitants to check the fair and prosperous development of the work of God. Still all past outlay of labour and of money have already been well repaid. A small remnant of the people still follow the vain conversation received by tradition from their fathers, this remnant is every year growing less; heathenism, save as it has merged into popery, will soon be unknown."

The Rev. W. Fletcher, who has laboured several years on this island, is expected in Sydney, for the purpose of superintending the printing of the New Testament in the Rotumah language. With this portion of the Word of God in the hands of this people, we may reasonably hope for better things than in the past.

CONCLUSION.

Your committee in closing their report would again remind all concerned, of the great importance to the funds of this society of holding the annual meeting in the early part of the year, and of promptly remitting the amounts received to the Treasurer.

During the last fourteen years the larger amount of £4000 has been paid for interest on borrowed money, being an average of more than £300 per annum, a sum all will allow, that would have been better spent in the support of a missionary and family in the field. Early remittances would tend to keep down this charge for interest.

The results from the efforts of the past forty years in these missions are such as may well excite our liveliest gratitude to Him from whom all good proceeds, and encourage us to renewed and more vigorous action, for though we are not without cause for humiliation before God, the reasons for thankfulness and encouragement are exceeding abundant. Thankful and encouraged therefore, we again commend this Society to the Christian sympathy, earnest effort, persevering prayer, and increased liberality of all its friends.

Mr. Dowsett then, as treasurer of the Surry Hills Auxiliary Society, read the list of contributions raised by it in aid of the general fund, which amounted to £149 5s. 7d., being some £3 or so short of last year's income.

The Rev. F. Firth, late of Samoa, moved the first resolution,—"That the report just read be adopted; and, rejoicing in the success which have followed the labours of Evangelical Missionary Societies generally in the islands of the South, we offer to Him to whom the praise is due our most humble and hearty thanks."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. W. H. George, and was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. W. Fletcher, B.A., of Rotumah, moved,—"That this meeting, earnestly desiring a yet enlarged measure of prosperity, and with a view to its promotion, engage to be more self-denying and systematic in effort, as well as more earnest in prayer that God's way may speedily be known on earth, His saving health among all nations."

The Rev. James Watkin seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The addresses of the Rev. F. Firth and the Rev. W. Fletcher, were the chief features of the meeting, describing very fully the progress and the state of the mission work in the islands of Samoa and Rotumah, from whence the reverend gentlemen have but just arrived.

On the motion of the Rev. William Kelynack it was resolved,—"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby offered, to the ladies who have undertaken and have so well performed the task of collecting on behalf of this society."

A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, after which a doxology and benediction closed the proceedings.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Municipal Council.—A special meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Friday last. Present—The full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following letters were read: 1. From the Colonial Secretary's Office, enclosing petition preferred by Parramatta River Steam Navigation Company against certain wharf by-laws proposed by the Council. Referred to the By-laws Committee. 2. From the Department of Lands. Received. 3. From Moses Gazzard requesting the definition of alignments at his property. Referred to Improvement Committee. 4. From Samuel Hill, calling the attention of the Council to the almost impassable state of the Pennant Hills Road. Referred to the Improvement Committee. 5. From James Willis, in reference to the alignments of his property. Referred to the Mayor. 6. From James Flynn, in reference to a proposed drain. Referred to Improvement Committee. 7. From Henry Colley, town clerk elect, requesting the Council to grant him the use of the premises attached to the Council Chamber and office. After a discussion, it was resolved to comply with Mr. Colley's request, and to grant him the use of the dwelling-house in addition to the sum of £200 per annum salary voted to him at the previous meeting. The Council then adjourned.—The regular fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, when there were present the Mayor and the full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Reports from the Finance and Improvement Committees, received at the last regular meeting, were adopted. The Improvement Committee brought up a report referring to the following matters:—1. Recommending that repairs asked for by Martin Fleming, be allowed. 2. Recommending repairs to the Market Cottage, to the extent of £15. 3. Reporting in re letter from Moses Gazzard, that the committee had examined the alignments of his property and found them to be wrong. 4. Reporting that the committee had examined the Pennant Hills Road, and found it in a very bad condition, recommending that £40 be spent in ballasting it in its proper turn and that it be temporarily repaired at once. 5. Recommending the raising of the roadway at Lennox Bridge, for a height of about 6 inches, at a cost of £25. Report received. The following letters were read:—1. From John Moody, lessee of the market, complaining of the dangerous state of the entrance from Church-street to the Corporation weigh-bridge; reporting that several hay-teams had lately been damaged thereby, and requesting repairs. Received, and referred to the Improvement Committee, with instructions to carry out the work asked for. 2. From Ewbank Lough, withdrawing a tender furnished in error. Received. 3. From John Parker, stating his intention of fencing certain property in Thomas-street, Newlands, and asking for proper alignments. Received, and referred to the Mayor. 4. From W. Woolls, complaining of injury done to the road near his residence, Newlands, by the drainage water from Mr. Parker's property, and requesting the Council to allow the town surveyor to examine the same. 5. From Charles Ward, complaining that certain repairs effected to the footpath in front of his residence, Campbell-street, had driven back his fence. Received, and referred to the Improvement Committee. 6. From S. Burge and others, calling the attention of the Council to the dangerous state of George-street opposite their premises, and asking for repairs. Referred to the Improvement Committee with instructions to carry out a resolution of the Council authorising the said repairs as soon as the newly-appointed town surveyor takes office. 7. From Henry Colley, accepting the office of town clerk, &c. The following motions were passed:—1. "That the Mayor be requested to produce the application and testimonials of Mr. Henry Colley, for the appointment of town clerk and surveyor to this Council, which were read on the 1st March last." 2. "That a letter-box be fixed to the hall-door of these (the Council) chambers, to enable persons to leave letters and papers when the office is closed. The said letter-box to cost a sum not exceeding 10s." 3. "That additional furniture be provided for the better keeping and security of documents, the property of the Council, as per plan; also for the convenience of the Mayor, that a platform be made for raising the chair. The whole to cost a sum not exceeding £10." The Council went into committee to open tenders from persons competent to value the rateable property within the Borough. The joint tender of Messrs. Patrick and John Hayes to perform the work for £10 was accepted. This being all the business, the Council rose.

Excursions.—The proverb that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," cannot in any way account for the now prevailing dulness of either trade or the weather, and consequently of our townspeople, for during the present quarter no less than twelve excursions, all largely patronised, have started from Parramatta and its immediate neighbourhood. There is no species of amusement which holds such high favour in the estimation of the Parramatta public as a picnic on a large scale, with a fast steamer, pretty girls, plenty of edibles and potables, and the enlivening strains of a good band, and throughout the summer all the available spaces of dead wall and hoarding to be found in the town are covered with posters announcing this or that "grand" excursion "per favourite steamship" so-and-so, to take place on some fixed date. This season has been, as stated, even unusually prolific of these merry gatherings. This morning saw the members of the Protestant Political Association, defiant of the downpour of rain, embarking for their annual celebration, and prior to this date there have been excursions emanating from the following sources:—The Volunteers, Foresters, Alfred Cricket Club, Holy Catholic Guild, R. C. Orphan School, Orange Society, Parramatta Presbyterian and Castle-hill Church of England Schools. Besides these, there have been trips by rail in connection with the Parramatta Public School, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, and Band of Hope. As each of these excursions have drawn together from 200 to 300 people, or a total of nearly three thousand persons, it is evident that out of the entire population of Parramatta (some 7000 souls) there are not many who object to "innocent enjoyment of an al fresco nature."

Weather.—The weather is becoming intolerably tantalizing, for it no sooner stops raining after a downpour of twenty-four hours' duration, and appears inclined to clear up "for good," than the clouds draw together again, and the rain recommences. This has been the nature of the weather in and near Parramatta for the last twenty days, and the tradespeople of the town are naturally disgusted at a state of things which robs them of so much of their anticipated returns. But it is to be hoped that while the town suffers the country is benefiting, and that we and our friends, the farmers, will all shortly rejoice in an abundant season and a brisk circulation of money.

STONEY CREEK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

About twelve years ago, several veins of auriferous quartz extending through the hills at Stoney Creek were opened and worked with varying success for upwards of twelve months; but, the Crushing Company discontinuing operations, the whole of the claims were abandoned, and quartz mining at Stoney Creek proper has since been in abeyance until a few months ago, when Fitzsimmons and party set into an abandoned shaft, formerly worked unsuccessfully by Messrs. Mann and Mehrtens. This reef, is named the "Swallow's Nest," runs two points off north and south, with a westerly underlay at an angle of about 60 degrees. Fitzsimmons and Co. are getting excellent stone at a depth of ninety feet, the whole yielding an average of from 4 oz. to 5 oz. 4 dwts. of gold per ton of stone when crushed. The vein is at present about 1 foot 6 inches thick, and improving. In No. 1 South, Messrs. Crick and Co. are down twenty-five feet, and are getting payable stone with a thickness of one foot, and improving. This claim is situated several feet lower down the hill than Fitzsimmons's. The reef disappears below the surface within a short distance, but reappears on the side of the opposite hill, about 800 yards south. At No. 1 North, Messrs. Souter and Co. are down thirty feet, the shaft being driven into the rise of the hill, above Fitzsimmons's, and it is generally supposed by those best qualified to judge that the proprietors will have to sink another eighty feet before reaching first-class stone. On a reef running parallel with the "Swallow's Nest" and "Beehive" reefs, Charley Hock and other Chinamen are getting stone of a fair average, the last crushing yielding 1 oz. 7 dwts. per ton. It is worthy of remark, that Bohme, Pullen, and others had claims in this vicinity, and sank several shafts more, especially in the "Beehive" reef, but could make nothing of them, owing partly to their ignorance of the proper method of mining in quartz, and partly to the high price that was charged for crushing in those days.

Reading-room.—A reading-room and circulating library were opened in West's-buildings, at the commencement of the year, the table being well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. This institution was assisted by friends in Sydney, who supplied the nucleus of the library, and Mr. West (the proprietor of the building), who very kindly and generously has given the use of the room for twelve months, free of charge. The roll shows the names of forty subscribers, at 1s. per month each. The officers are:—Mr. Robert Williams, president and librarian; Mr. John Souter, vice-president; Mr. Louis E. Isaacs, secretary; and a committee of nine. Popular readings are also given periodically in the same place; and there are also readings at the Court-house once a month, under the management of another committee. A total abstinence society has been formed, and holds weekly meetings in their reading-room; the members number twenty-five. There is a branch association at Burrendong, which holds its meetings at Mr. Smith's school, and numbers fifteen members.

QUEENSLAND.

From Rockhampton we have files to the 3rd, and from Brisbane to the 12th instant.

The Rockhampton Bulletin states: Whilst Mr. Robertson, from Baffle Creek Meat Preserving Establishment, and another traveller, accompanied by two black boys, were crossing from the Calliope waters over the range to the Dawson on Friday last, they came on the remains of a Chinaman on a small ridge on a bridle track going up the mountain. One of the blackfellows was riding ahead, and seeing that a corner could be cut off, went up a small ridge, and came across the remains. They were lying under a leaning tree, near a pile of sticks. There was a saddle-strap around the tree, about six feet from the ground; to this was attached a portion of a handkerchief. The other portion of the handkerchief had been tied round his neck. On examining the remains and the evidence on and around the tree, little doubt was left but that the unfortunate Chinaman had committed suicide. It would appear that he fixed the strap round the tree, which leant over in a half-moon; he then built a pile of sticks underneath, and, mounting this, fastened his handkerchief to the saddle-strap and then round his neck; he must then have kicked away his platform of sticks. The whole body lay at the foot of the tree, the head at a little distance off, with his tail plaited with string. The flesh was all gone, and the pig-tail alone enabled the travellers to judge that the remains were those of a Chinaman. His moleskin trousers must have been new, as they would not wear. In his trousers pocket was found a pocket-book, containing 6d., a miner's right for 1869, issued in New South Wales, name of owner illegible. There was also a small square cake of tobacco. His shirt was all gone. His feet must have touched the ground whilst he remained hanging, as his legs were bent. The skull and bones were quite perfect, and there were no marks of violence on them. Mr. Robertson gave information to the nearest magistrate.

We (Bulletin) are informed that whilst three men were crossing at the crossing-place of the Boyne River, about five miles from Mr. A. Norton's head station, about ten days ago, one of them crossed all right with the end of a stout fishing line, which the other two held. One of them then tried to cross holding to the line; he was barely out of his depth, but the current was very strong. He was almost immediately taken off his legs, and carried down the stream. One of the men holding the line let it go, and the other began to haul upon it. The unfortunate man in the water got the line entangled round his neck and legs, and was rendered quite helpless. When drawn ashore he was found quite dead. According to the statement of one of the men to Mr. Norton, of Rodd's Bay, he was not more than two minutes under water. The other man said he was from five to ten minutes. We have not heard the man's name. He was buried on the bank of the river by Mr. Norton's men. One of the men was in the employ of Mr. Robertson, Baffle Creek. The three men are known to Mr. Norton.

We heard some days ago (says the Courier) that a case of attempted garrotting had occurred in Edward-street, near Margaret-street, but could get no authentic information respecting it. It was, however, probably correct, for a similar occurrence took place in Creek-street, on Friday night, when the scoundrels were more successful than previously. It appears that Mr. Hennessey was walking along Adelaide-street, when some persons were heard approaching from behind, and one of them walked for a short distance close to his side. Suddenly he felt an arm thrown round his neck, and he became senseless, owing to the pressure of the windpipe. On coming to, he found himself lying on the middle of the road, and minus some fifteen shillings, which he had in one of his pockets. He had a larger sum in his possession, but it fortunately escaped. It is to be hoped that the police will exert themselves to bring the wretches who committed the deed to justice. Occurrences of this kind force a strong argument for lighting this city, his Worship the Mayor's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

VENTRILOQUIAL TRICKS AT BRISBANE.

A correspondent, signing himself "Quis," sends the Courier the following:—Had we lived a few centuries prior to 1870, or had the circumstances I am about to narrate occurred in certain parts of certain countries, which shall be nameless, in even the present enlightened age, the importance which would attach to them would have been sufficient to excite the most gloomy fears and apprehensions. On Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock, two gentlemen, who, for the purpose of this narration shall be named Brown and Thompson, were turning the corner of Parish's Hotel, Wickham-terrace, when their attention was attracted by a stranger, who said he feared an accident had occurred near the Orphanage, as he had heard cries proceeding from that direction. Immediately afterwards the trio was startled by cries of "Help! help! A dray has upset, and I am trying to keep it off the driver. For God's sake help." Now, Brown was slightly inclined to corpulency; in fact, at a rough guess, he and twenty stone were very close friends, and Thompson, though much shorter than his companion, could boast of a fair development of what Shakspeare refers to as being "with good capon lined." The three started off, at a good pace towards the scene of the presumed accident, and the residents in the neighbourhood, having also heard the sounds of distress, rushed out of their habitations and quickly joined in the race. On reaching the locality indicated by the cries, nothing was to be seen; but before the searchers could get breathing time, for their run had been sharp for upwards of two hundred yards, "Oh! come quick, quick; I can't hold up longer, the man 'll be killed," was heard down in the hollow by the charitable institution before mentioned. Thither the anxious relief party speeded through the sloppy ground, and amongst numerous stumps, to the imminent risk of their shins, an active search was made all round without success. A council was held, but discussion was quickly cut short by the appeal for help being again heard a short distance away, but the would-be rescued was still not seen. At last it was agreed that some lunatic was at large, or that some persons were playing a practical joke, and, while Brown was indulging in imprecations loud and deep as he gasped for breath and wiped the perspiration from his face, and while Thompson, who was in similar distress, was informing the other indignant members of the party his great anxiety to summarily chastise the delusive person, they were astonished by hearing a gruff voice close by demand, "What the —— are you all doing here? Off about your business, you lot of fools!" An instant rush was made to the spot; but alas! they were fighting with air. Immediate departure from so mysterious a spot followed, and what might, could, would, and should be done to the cause of so much anxiety, exertion, heat, and exasperation to this benevolent party, if discovered, became the theme of conversation. But their tormentor was still at hand, apparently amongst the bushes, and consoled them by an assurance that the run would have no injurious effect upon them, but rather the contrary. Brown went home completely exhausted and intensely disgusted, and Thompson and the stranger, who first called attention to the cries, and who had met a friend, walked together down the hill towards the Observatory. They had proceeded only a short distance when several dogs at the Orphanage created a great uproar, and some one called "Save me, save me! the dogs are worrying me." Thompson had had enough of physical exertion, and remarked with no small degree of satisfaction, "Serve him right." The next annoyance came from the rear. Thompson appeared to have raised the ire of some one, who referred to him as "the cove with the white ducks," and made a rather irritating remark about "the punching of a head." Notwithstanding Thompson's previous troubles, recollections of certain useful lessons of early years came upon him, and he turned sharply round to meet the threatening unknown. At this moment he detected Stranger putting his handkerchief to his mouth, and the sound of the voice of the would-be "puncher" of Thompson's head came from a totally different quarter. Thompson said nothing for several minutes, but laughed heartily, and he at once accused Stranger of being a ventriloquist. Nor was he wrong, and his perception deserves credit. The Stranger who must have heartily enjoyed the whole affair, then informed Thompson that he had created even greater excitement on the river bank during the flood on Tuesday night by calling "help," apparently from the middle of the stream. A boat was put off twice from the shore, and on each occasion the search was, of course, fruitless. This was rather a dangerous lark, for an accident might easily have happened at such a time, and loss of life was possible. It is possible that more will be heard of "Stranger," and we shall not regret if it should happen to be at the Police Court.

The same journal subsequently says:—The gifted ventriloquist who caused the excitement on Wickham-terrace a night or two ago, will suffer condign punishment before long if he does not mind what he is about; and whatever chastisement he meets with will be richly deserved. A correspondent who was on board the City of Brisbane at the time the affair occurred sends us the following:—"An incident occurred during the passage of the City of Brisbane from Sydney to this port, which, for the moment, created some excitement amongst the crew and passengers on board. About midnight of the day on which she left Sydney, the captain was informed by the officer in charge of the deck that he had heard some voice on the water distinctly hail the ship three several times. The ship was immediately rounded to, and blue lights exhibited, to enable the boat, if any, to reach the vessel. After waiting one and a half hour without any signs of a boat being visible, the steamer resumed her voyage. It has since transpired that this pleasant diversion was occasioned by a cabin passenger, who, amidst great and varied accomplishments, possesses the power of ventriloquism. This sapient individual chose this opportunity to display his skill in that line, regardless of the duty which he owed his fellow-passengers, the female portion of whom were necessarily alarmed. Since his arrival in Brisbane he has been exhibiting his powers in a manner almost as reprehensible, having successfully imitated the cries of a person requiring help to extricate him from the water in the creek, and induced a gentleman, at some risk and personal discomfort, to go to the assistance of the supposed sufferer."

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MELBOURNE AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

(From the Argus.)

Since the Flemington course was first marked out, there has seldom or never been a smaller attendance on an opening day than there was when the Autumn Meeting of the Victoria Racing Club commenced. The weather was splendidly fine, the field of horses was large, and in several instances the racing was close and exciting—three very important adjuncts to a pleasant day's sport; but the great element of success—a large attendance of spectators—was wanting, and the proceedings were in consequence dull and depressing, and not at all characteristic of the metropolitan racecourse. This falling-off in attendance was not occasioned by any fault of the club, but may rather be attributed to yesterday not being a holiday, and partly to the reaction consequent upon the exuberant interest displayed by a large section of the sporting public in the pedestrian contests which took place a few days back between the rival representatives of Great Britain and her colonies. It is customary on a race-day for the principal streets of the city to present an unusually animated appearance. Cabmen are then to be seen exhibiting an unwonted amount of energy in their canvass for passengers.

As usual, the saddling bell for the opening race rang to the minute. The board showed the following scratches:—Sir Walter, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Hotspur, Playboy, and Falsidea, for the Hurdle Race. The retirement of the latter caused some surprise, as he was thought by many to have a good chance. Albany was scratched for the £100 Plate, and Lily for the Australian Cup. Only seven horses out of the twelve named on the card faced the starter's flag for the Hurdle Race. Of these, Dictator and Kaled were very strong favourites; Victor looked very well, but it was not known if he was a workman over jumps. Dictator ran a game horse, and fully justified the good opinion of his backers; but Mr. Moran's little horse could jump as well as gallop, and he won an excellent race in five seconds quicker time than it was done last year. Kaled's misfortune deprived the event of much interest. She was in a very good position when she fell, and from her condition she must have been close at the finish had she kept on her legs. Maid of the Mist baulked opposite the stand, and was never afterwards in the race. To win a hurdle race in Victoria at the pace they have been run of late, there must be no mistake made from start to finish. Owing to the accident to Charon, the St. Leger was reduced to a match between Lamplighter and Orlando, and resulted in an easily won victory to the former. A dozen out of the twenty on the card came to the post for the £100 Plate. Of these Praetor was the most fancied, although Kestrel's condition gained her many friends. Glencoe looked anything but in tiptop condition, and his name was but seldom spoken. Melancholy Jaques looked by far too large, but ran gamely and well. Sheet Anchor went very short—in fact, he was almost a cripple; but in the race he showed he has lost none of his speed. He was in an excellent position throughout; but he stubbornly refused to make the least exertion coming home, when he appeared to have the race in hand. Kestrel's performance did not belie her good looks. Praetor and Matilda got a very bad start, and never showed in the front. Eight youngsters came to the post for the Ascot Vale Stakes, the pick of the lot being Mr. Tait's Florence and Mr. Moffatt's The Roe, the latter running under Mr. Fisher's colours. Mr. Watson's Delhi colt was much admired, but seemed short of work. Roland Avenel also attracted some attention. This race is now run in a straight line, the starting-post being past the Melbourne Cup start, under the hill. Florence made up for her bad start, and the two favourites made a splendid finish, in which Morrison won cleverly with the Roe by a length, in two seconds less than the race was run last year. Directly after the £100 Plate was run, Glencoe, Praetor, and the Dane had the pen run through their names for the Australian Cup. Milesian was also withdrawn, being evidently intended for the shorter journey the next day. The Duke held the first place in the betting up to the start, but Norma's friends were very sanguine as to the result. The only representative of the "maroon jacket" was Flying Dutchman; and he seemed, to all appearance, in such condition as would do credit to his trainer. He ran a game and good horse, and but that little Norma proved herself such a wonder, would have realised the hopes of his backers. The Duke was anything but as good as reported, and when collared by Norma in the struggle home, he unmistakably showed the white feather. He was much distressed after the race, while the two leading horses showed from their condition how careful had been their preparation. Freetrader ran a good horse throughout, and at one time was thought likely to be a winner. Norma outdid all her previous performances. The game manner she came to the front when called upon was the admiration of the spectators, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two individuals who had gone half frantic with delight at the thought of Freetrader winning. The race was run in three seconds less than last year. The day's sport wound up with the £50 Plate of half-a-mile, for which nine horses started. The race lay entirely between Protection and Austral, and was won by the latter after a capital finish. The following are the particulars of the day's racing:—

HURDLE RACE.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added. About three miles.

Mr. M. Moran's b g Victor, aged, 9 st 12 lbs, by March Dancer (Hardes) — 1
T. Bailey's b g Dictator, aged, 9 st 5 lbs (T. Waldock) — 2
R. Cole's b g Valentine, aged, 9 st 5 lbs (Harding) — 3
A. Saqui's b m Kaled, aged, 10 st 8lbs (C. Ross)
E. Jellett's b m Fair Nell, 5 years, 10 st (Chifney)
J. Whitehead's b m Maid of the Mist, aged, 9 st 4 lbs (J. Goodie)
J. Brown's g g Yorkshireman, aged, 9 st 4 lbs (Haines)
W. C. Norman's b g Falsidea, aged, 10 st 8 lbs, dr
F. J. Keighran's br g Sir Walter, aged, 9 st 12 lbs, dr
— Saunders's b g Faugh-a-Ballagh, aged, 9 st 7 lbs, dr
E. Jellett's ch g Hotspur (late Faugh-a-Ballagh) 5 years, 9 st 3 lbs, dr
A. Saqui's b g Playboy, aged, 9 st, dr

Latest betting: 4 to 1 against Kaled and Dictator; 5 to 1 against the others.

The first to show in front was Fair Nell, followed by Yorkshireman and Dictator, the others all close together. After passing the stand Yorky went off with a strong lead, the Maid of the Mist and Dictator following in the order named. Before coming to the Abattoirs the Maid of the Mist baulked and lost all chance of the race. Victor then ran into the first place, Valentine close upon him, Dictator being still third. Yorky fell back, evidently having had quite enough of the pace. At the hurdle before coming to the stand, Kaled fell, while she was in a very good position and going well. The three leading horses ran in the same order until reaching the Abattoirs, where Dictator passed Valentine and went up to Victor, and a splendid race home ensued. The little Western horse, however, had too much food for Dictator, who finished a good second, being beaten by a length and a half. Time, 5 minutes 55 seconds.

St. Leger Stakes.—A sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added. For three-year-old colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 7 lb. One mile and three quarters and 132 yards. The second horse to receive 10 per cent. of the stake.

Mr. F. J. Keighran's br c Lamplighter, by Ferryman (Carter) 1
J. Wilson's b g Orlando, by The Premier (Wilson) — 2
Betting: 3 to 1 on Lamplighter.

At the start the two horses came up the straight at a common canter, but a hint having been given to young Wilson, he let Orlando out after passing the turn. Lamplighter was held back all the way until coming into the straight running, when he came to the front, and won with the greatest ease by a length. Time, 3 minutes 53 seconds.

Handicap Plate of £100.—For three-year-olds upwards. Entrance 3 sovereigns each. One mile.

Mr. F. J. Keighran's br f Kestrel, 5 years, by Warhawk, 6 st 10 lbs (W. Redmond) — 1
F. Savage's b g Melancholy Jaques, 4 years, 8 st 5 lbs (Swales) — 2
J. Kerr's ch h Sheet Anchor, 5 years, 6 st 8 lbs (Kerr) — 3
T. Bailey's ch g Glencoe, 3 years, 9 st 3 lbs (T. Waldock)
F. Lewis's bl h Praetor, 4 years, 8 st 6lbs (Southall)
G. Watson's b g Dandy, 5 years, 7 st 13 lbs (Love)
Wheeler's br g The Dane, 4 years, 7 st 10 lbs (T. Brown)
J. George's b f Ant, 3 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Stanford)
F. Lewis's b f Matilda, 3 years, 5 st 7 lbs (Mathewson)
J. Wilson's bl g Rambler, 3 years, 6 st 5 lbs (Wilson)
J. Cleland's ch c Fireplay, 4 years, 6 st 5 lbs (Hodkin)
Whelan's b g Austral, aged, 8 st (Chaffey)
A. Saqui's br c Misty Morn, 3 years, 7 st 4 lbs, dr
H. Fisher's b g Albany, 6 years, 7 st 2 lbs, dr
F. J. Keighran's br g Sir Walter, aged, 7 st 3 lbs, dr
T. Bailey's b g Triumph, aged, 7 st, dr
E. Lefroch's b g Warrior, aged, 7 st, dr
J. Wilson's b f Mischief, 4 years, 6 st 13 lbs, dr
E. Thompson's g g Turyboy, aged, 6 st 2 lbs, dr
J. Wilson's b g Orlando, 3 years, 6 st, dr

Latest betting: 2 to 1 against Praetor; 3 to 1 against Kestrel; 50 to 15 against Glencoe; 4 to 1 against The Dane.

Melancholy Jaques, Sheet Anchor, and Kestrel were the first to show in front after the start, Praetor and Matilda getting a very bad start. On coming to the turn for home, it looked as if Sheet Anchor would win, and his name was loudly called, but he refused to make an effort. Melancholy Jaques, after a game struggle, finished within a length of Kestrel. Glencoe pulled up fifth, and never got into a more forward position during the race. Time, 1 minute 47 seconds.

Ascot Vale Stakes.—A sweepstake of 20 sovereigns each, h. ft., with 200 sovereigns added. For two-year-olds. Colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 7 lb. The winner of any two-year-old race to carry 5 lb. extra. Five furlongs. The second horse to receive 10 per cent. of the stake.

Mr. H. Fisher's b f The Roe, by Stockwater—Cerva (Morrison) — 1
J. Tait's b f Florence (Bumby) — 2
G. Lewis's b c Young Australia (late Lord of Clyde), by South Australian (T. Waldock) — 3
Dr. Bathe's ch c Roland Avenel, by Abd-el-Kader (Bishop)
R. Waldock's b f Starlight, by Stockwater (Adderley)
J. Arthur's b f True Blue, by South Australian (Corrie)
G. Watson's b c ——, by Delhi—Agra
G. Watson's g f ——, by Barydon—Emma
J. Cleland's b f Bribery, by South Australian, dr.

Latest betting: 5 to 4 on the field, Florence the favourite.

The Roe got a great advantage at the start, which Morrison did not fail to take full advantage of. Florence got away last. There was a splendid race up from the distance between The Roe and Florence, resulting in the victory of the former by a length. Young Australian was third, and Roland Avenel fourth. Time, 1 minute 8 seconds.

Australian Cup, a handicap sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each, 2 ft., with 300 sovereigns added. For three-year-olds and upwards. The winner of a handicap of 100 sovereigns after the weights are declared to carry 5 lbs extra; of two or more such races, 7 lbs extra. Two miles and a quarter.

Mr. J. Arthur's b m Norma, 5 years, by Alice ... (Day) — 1
J. [illegible]'s b h Flying Dutchman, 4 years, 9 st 10 lbs (Mathewson) — 2
J. Wilson's b h Duke of Montrose, aged, 9 st (Wilson) — 3
F. J. Keighran's b f Kestrel, 5 years, 7 st (E. Redmond)
F. Samson's ch g Freetrader, 5 years, 8 st 8 lbs (Swales)
R. Waldock's b h Moonbeam, 4 years, 8 st 7 lbs (W. Anderson)
F. Thompson's b g Monkey, aged, 7 st 7 lbs (Carter)
T. Bailey's ch h Glencoe, 3 years, 6 st, dr
W. Field's b g Strop, aged, 8 st, dr
F. Lewis's bl h Praetor, 4 years, 8 st, dr
G. Cleland's b g Milesian, aged, 7 st, dr
J. Arthur's b f Lily, 3 years, 6 st, dr

Latest betting: 2 to 1 against the Duke of Montrose, 6 to 4 against Norma, 4 to 1 against Kestrel.

The Duke was in front at the start, Norma and Monkey getting away together, last; passing the stand Moonbeam was in the lead, The Duke and Dutchman close behind him. At the turn into the straight the horses had all drawn together in a cluster, with the exception of Monkey, who acted as whipper-in throughout. After passing the stand The Duke, Dutchman, Freetrader, and Norma went away from the others and ran in the order named until coming into the straight run home, when Norma passed Freetrader and drew up to the Duke and Dutchman, who were racing for the lead. As Norma passed the two The Duke compounded, but the Dutchman raced her home very gamely, and was beaten after a splendid finish by a little over a length, The Duke three lengths behind him, Freetrader fourth, the others nowhere. Time, 4 minutes 11 seconds.

Plate of £50, for two-year-olds, 6 st 10 lbs; three-year-olds, 8 st 7 lbs; four-year-olds, five-year-olds, six-year-olds, and aged, 9 st. The winner to be sold for £25. Half a mile.

Mr. M. Whelan's b g Austral, aged, 8 st 11 lbs (Leslie) — 1
E. Thompson's g g Protection, aged, 8 st 11 lbs (Morrison) — 2
W. Robinson's b c 'Prentice Boy, 3 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Hayford) — 3
E. Lefroch's b g Warrior, aged, 8 st 11 lbs (Lefroch)
Dr. Bathe's b c The Flyer, 3 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Ewart)
Mr. W. Hitchin's b c Gasmeter, 3 years, 6 st 7 lbs (Carroll)
Mr. A. Saqui's b g Royston, 8 st 11 lbs (Goodie)
J. Collins's b m Lucy, aged, 8 st 11 lbs (Aspinall)
J. Byrne's ch g Night Walker, 4 years, 8 st 11 lbs (Selden)
J. George's b f Ant, 3 years, dr
J. Bishop's b g Merriman, 3 years, dr
E. Thompson's g g Turyboy, aged, dr

Gasmeter seemed to get away with a strong lead, but from the colours being so like and the clouds of dust, it was difficult to distinguish the position of the horses. As they came to the end of the straight running Austral and Protection singled out in front, and came past the post in the order named many lengths before the rest of the field. 'Prentice Boy was third. Time, 53 seconds.

The winner was bought by the owner for £34.

THE CAIGAN MURDER.

James Wakefield was, on Friday, the 11th instant, brought before the Bench at Denison Town, charged with the wilful murder of Harry (surname unknown) at Caigan, near Mundooran, in the district of Bligh.

The case was conducted by Sub-Inspector Medley.

The facts stated in evidence, reported in the Western Post, were as follows:—Both Harry and Wakefield were in the employ of Mr. Brown, and they lived in the same hut. An assistant stockman (James Minnion), said: Prisoner had occupied the hut about three days previous to the 3rd March; when I came to the door on that day, I saw the prisoner coming from Brown's house, with a pair of sheep shears in his hand; he went into hut No. 2; I heard some words made use of, and a scuffle inside; a moment afterwards I saw prisoner pushing Harry out of the hut; he said, "Go outside, you ——; I will make you look more yellow than you are;" I heard some more words, and Harry went into hut No. 3; I heard prisoner walk about a bit, and I went into hut No. 3, and prisoner came in after me; he had a pair of shears in his hand; he spoke to Harry, and asked him for the leg of his trousers; Harry said, "My good man, I know nothing about the leg of your trousers;" prisoner then put his left hand on the right shoulder of Harry, and had the shears in his right hand; prisoner said, "Come on, I will make you find them;" Harry said, "sit down, my dear fellow, and I will tell you where the legs of your trousers are;" prisoner, still holding Harry, said, "Come on, I will make you find them;" Harry again said, "Sit down, my good man, I am afraid to go into the house with you;" prisoner said, "Come on, come on, or I will put this into you; I will make you find the leg of my trousers;" Harry appeared greatly frightened, and tried to get away from prisoner; prisoner then said "Come on," and stabbed him with the shears; Harry got away from prisoner, and ran in the direction of Mr. Brown's house; prisoner then walked inside the hut, and stood for a few moments; I went out and saw prisoner running after Harry in the direction of Mr. Brown's house, with the shears in his hand; prisoner was not drunk, but collected, and appeared in a great passion; about three or four minutes afterwards I saw the prisoner and Harry together again; prisoner had Harry clasped by his right hand on his shoulder, and the sheep shears in his left hand; he was then in front of hut No. 5, coming towards huts No. 2 and 3, dragging Harry with him; I heard Harry say, "Oh, men, save me, don't let him hurt me, I am dying, I am dying;" I saw blood coming from Harry's breast; prisoner continued to drag him until he came between the doors of huts Nos. 2 and 3; Harry then fell; there was some men standing about witnessing the whole affair; prisoner said, "Go in, men, and get the leg of my trousers; I will hold the ——'s head up while you go and do that;" none of the men went; prisoner then let Harry's head fall to the ground, and went into hut No. 2; I then ran away to Mr. Brown's house; I came back in a few minutes, and saw prisoner coming out of the hut; again he had the sheep shears in his hands, and what appeared to me to be a coat; Harry was still lying on the ground; prisoner went to Harry, and put the shears in his mouth and wriggled them about; he then took them out and thrust the shears into deceased's body; prisoner then came up to Mr. Brown and said, "I will not hurt you;" I was then sent away to give information to the police; I saw deceased on the morning of the 3rd instant, previous to the row taking place; he appeared in good health; he was employed on the station as tailor for the men.

Samuel Regney, a labourer, who saw the affair, corroborated the statement of Minnion. He says: Prisoner was a much larger man than deceased; Harry had been on the station to the best of my knowledge about two or three days, and was employed at work with his needle, tailoring for the men; prisoner hesitated for a moment before he thrust the shears the first time into Harry's body.

Another witness, William Summerfield, Mr. Brown's cook, says:—On the morning of the 3rd instant, about ten minutes to 8, my attention was called to a noise outside the house; I saw a man coming towards the door, which I shut in his face; I looked through a hole in the door, and saw prisoner chasing a man with a pair of shears in his hand; I opened the door and rushed out after them; I followed, and found them in the dining-room; I saw prisoner stab Harry with a pair of shears in the stomach; as I was going from the kitchen to the parlour, I saw prisoner draw the shears from the deceased's body, and they were dripping with blood from the leather on them; the shears produced are the shears I saw with prisoner; a moment or two afterwards I again saw prisoner stab the man in the stomach; I then ran up and grabbed prisoner's arm; he turned round and made a stab at me; prisoner then dragged deceased out of the dining-room; I followed, and heard deceased say to prisoner, "Jimmy, I shall soon die; I know nothing about the cloth;" the prisoner kept dragging deceased, and said (stabbing him again) "You ——, give me the leg of my trousers;" after receiving the stab, deceased staggered and said, "Jimmy, carry me, I am dying;" I left them then; I saw prisoner about seven minutes after going across the river with his coat over his arm; about two hours afterwards I again saw prisoner talking to a man named Garbutt; I could not hear what was said; I saw prisoner throw down a pair of shears, and Garbutt picked them up and gave them to me immediately; I some time after helped to carry the murdered man to the hut; he was then dead; after prisoner had been away about two hours he came back, and sat down at the corner of the house; I and others went to him and advised him to give himself up; he said "I came back on purpose."

When senior-constable Burns arrived at the station, at 6 o'clock, on the evening of the 3rd, he examined the body of deceased. He says: I saw two large wounds on the belly, near the pit of the stomach; I saw a large wound on the left breast, and a small wound on the right side; a great quantity of blood was on the mattress on which the body was lying; both wounds and blood appeared fresh; I went to another hut; from the hut a voice came, and said, "Is that you, Burns? is not this an awful affair?" I at once recognised the voice as that of the prisoner; I said "Yes, I thought you would have been the last man in the world to commit a murder;" he said, "I must have been mad to have done it;" I then went into the hut; prisoner was lying down, and appeared quite collected; I then told him I arrested him on the charge of having murdered a man, to which he made no reply; I then took him down to the hut in which the dead man was lying; I showed him the body and said, "That is the man you are charged with murdering;" prisoner said it served him right; he was told to do so. [Prisoner here remarked, "I do not admit that, your Worships."] I was in charge of prisoner all night, and had some conversation with him; he said he had a roan horse running at Talbragar, and I could have him; he also said he owed M'Cubbin money, which Mr. Brown had paid him; prisoner's conversation during the night was quite rational; I produce a pair of shears, handed me by a man named Summerfield, who is in the employ of Mr. Brown, and a witness in this case; the shears had fresh marks of blood upon them; some of the marks on the shirt correspond with the cuts on the belly of the murdered man; a pair of shears like these produced would make such marks; the morning after prisoner's arrest he was noisy, and said he wanted to go to see his father, that two snakes were going to fight at Caigan, his father and mother; I escorted prisoner (in company with Mr. Plunkett) to Denison Town lock-up; on the road from Caigan to Denison Town, and when we reached Mr. Patrick's place, prisoner wanted to dismount; Mr. Plunkett said, "We had great trouble in getting you on the horse last time," when prisoner replied, "I was only gammoning them;" I saw prisoner two days previous to the murder, at Caigan; Mr. Brown was present at the time, and said, jokingly, "Jimmy, Burns has come up for you;" prisoner replied, "No, by gum, not this time; we will be good boys in future, and will have no more drink;" prisoner was perfectly sober then.

Prisoner stated nothing in defence, merely remarking that sufficient had been said about it at present. He was committed for trial at Bathurst.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Mr. Fane De Salis, in his letter of the 28th of February, "Cattle Railway," and published in your issue of the 3rd of March, asserts "That the Editor of the Herald's calculations as to what cattle lose by droving will hardly stand investigation," for he says, "If the cost and loss on 120 miles amount to £1 6s. 11½d.—say 2½d. per mile per bullock—supposing beef to be worth 20s. per hundred pounds, it follows that a cow weighing 600 lbs. coming from a distance of 600 miles, would be worth nothing at all when she reaches Sydney." (Query?) She must then have evaporated, or have totally disappeared by this mode of reasoning; the which, if practice proved, or reason admitted the truth of these apparently figure-correct assertions, why there would be an end of the matter. But I feel assured that Mr. De Salis has not on this occasion called into action his usual careful and reflective mind or he would never have ventured such a statement.

That cattle in these countries, as in most others, do lose in condition and weight, even with the most careful driving, must be admitted, and which I can verify by an experience approaching forty years of careful observation. But they do not in that even ratio that Mr. De Salis attempts to prove by his figures. The loss and injury during travel is a daily gradually-increasing one, commencing, similar to a snowball rolling down a long hill, small at first, but increasing and becoming larger and greater the farther and longer it has to roll, and then at last, at the least extraneous shock, falling to pieces from the rapid increment of unnatural weight.

And so the poor cattle feel more the last 100 miles, travelling upon the hard unyielding metalled roads, with the concomitant annoyances and denser population than they do in treble the distance, over a soft yielding country road, with its thin and scattered inhabitants.

To endeavour to relieve and save the last most distressing and injurious portions of the journey were the calculations apparently made, and the immense benefit and profit of transit by railway brought forward.

If the present loss is 2½d. per mile per bullock, what must be added to this 2½d. when I state that a gentleman of most reliable authority, an M.P., with great colonial experience, this moment informs me that on his personal knowledge great numbers of knocked-up cattle are lying on the road between Penrith and One-tree Hill quite unable to move, and that he had purchased a 900-lb. fat bullock for 25s., then near Wascoe's. To which side of profit and loss, by railway or foot travel, the above, and not included in the 2½d. per mile per bullock, heavy losses should be placed, I shall leave to the impartiality and fairness of Mr. De Salis to determine.

Mr. De Salis again states, "that the best beef comes from the North-western districts—700 miles."

Between thirty and forty years ago, when no township of Mudgee existed, or was scarcely thought of, a practice of many stockholders was—when sending in charge of their bond servants their fat stock to market—if any difference of opinion arose as to their estimated weight, for the drover to select some (or one) of the worst or best, and the proprietor the opposite. These were carefully killed and weighed for station use, and gave a fair criterion of the average weight of the stock at starting. And then, as the custom, common in Sydney, was to buy at per 100 lbs., the same means were adopted in case of dispute between buyer and seller, to determine the weight which ruled the price and value, and afforded the best criterion of what stock lost in driving, which was found to be, with the best care, at least 15 to 18 lbs. per cent. in a distance of (say) 300 miles.

These bond servants, independently of any immediate pecuniary gain before them, had in prospect a ticket-of-leave, or a conditional pardon to cause them to bestow the very greatest care and patience in driving the stock to market in the best possible condition. They had also in those days, little or no fencing to control them or traffic to annoy them, and no metalled hard roads the latter 100 miles of their journey to injure them, but almost a virgin country to work upon; yet with all these advantages the cattle as I have shown lost from 15 to 18 per cent. in condition and weight. What they must lose now in travelling the last 160 miles, say, I leave to the judgment of the community.

It was found that the best, well-bred cattle, lost more in proportion than the flat-sided, raw-boned, coarse-bred did. Why? Having no condition to be destroyed, they lost only weight. For condition means firmness and juiciness, which fretting and the consequent fever, first and soonest destroys; while the mere muscular fibre only loosens, dries, and hardens.

Take, as an example, a beast without bruising, hurrying, or exciting him, and kill it on an empty stomach at home. The flesh will be of a beautiful bright red colour, tender and elastic to the touch—full, and juicy, springing from the bone—the meat marbled with fat, the joints clean, the hide separating from the carcase freely and easily, and the whole body clear, bright, and pleasant to look at, and the flavour perfection.

Now let the animal be killed after fretting, from his usual habits having been interfered with, and his liberty controlled for some days, although he may be kept on similar country, no longer than customary on his feet, yet his first previous quality of flavour and juiciness will be more and more impaired the longer and further he be driven. Let this travelling be continued, with the increased excitement of the enforcement of yet greater control, necessary to compel the passing of hitherto unmet with and unknown, therefore alarming objects—although his first fretfulness, from some habit and use, may be passing, in some measure, away—yet it is, the nearer and nearer he approaches the metropolitan market, and while he is less able to bear it, more frequently reawakened, and with increased injury to the animal. He now hourly pines away, and the quicker he is dispatched the less will be his loss.

Examine his carcase when dressed it will be found, with some exceptions arising from quietness in temper or strength of constitution, to present a dull leaden hue, more or less shrunk and clinging to the bones and hide, the veins, arteries, and several tissues, with a disagreeable, gorged, discoloured appearance, the joints more or less inflamed; and the whole body exhibiting a wasted, unpleasant, heavy, and unhealthy object.

All this nearly the transit by railway, when better understood, and organised, will overcome, and that with the greatest benefit to producer as well as consumer; for the meat will not only afford better, cheaper, and healthier food to the consumer, but will at the same time command a higher price per carcase or per head.

It has now been raining for several days, and is at this moment pouring—suppose a flood! A scarcity would, in the present system, be created by the impracticability, in most cases of supplying the demand. This would benefit a few greedy speculators, to the loss and injury of the rest of the community. The railway transit overcomes all this loss and inconvenience, with no increase of cost to producer or consumer, yet with a profit to the stockowner and the railway—in other words, to the public. In the chief inspector of stock's report to the Ministry, I find that he ably and usefully broaches this subject as well as central cattle markets. His plan for improved cattle cars, with plan for getting cattle easily, quietly, and without injury into them, if adopted, with some trifling alterations will so facilitate matters that the squatters and graziers will be as assuredly convinced of the great profits and improvement in railway carriages (where procurable) for their stock to the metropolitan markets; and their present prejudices will be as fully overcome as that of our sailors have been by the admitted superiority of steam, iron, and iron-rigged ships to the old wooden and hemp-rigged ship now passing away.

Cattle when once in the railway cars remain quiet enough. They are so intimidated by the closeness and novelty of their situation, the many strange objects all at once attracting their attention, with the constantly varying scene, that I have observed that they remain almost motionless. Therefore, immediately proper arrangements are made, it will be found a great saving in loss, condition, and in time and interest, to employ railway carriage for fat stock.

Before concluding, I must mention that a "Grazier," in an excellent letter in last Monday's Herald, advises Homebush as a site for the cattle markets, as in case of sales not being effected the agents could command paddocks for cattle awaiting a better market.

With the railway there agents could have better and cheaper paddocks at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Bowenfels than they could obtain in this neighbourhood, and yet command the arrival of their stock with certainty, safety, and punctuality almost to a minute on a few hours' notice.

We may possess a supply of good meat, but that is no reason why we should not obtain better, or the best, and this only will the railway enable us to command with any degree of certainty.

Without further remark upon Mr. De Salis's letter, some portion of which I fully concur in, I will now, with the highest feelings of respect, leave him to ponder on what I have stated, and subscribe myself

IMPARTIALITY.

Sydney, March 9.

WATER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Blessed with plentiful rain, which has washed our streets and drains, and filled to overflowing our reservoir, the Botany swamp, we are safe for some months. Now, then, is the time to act vigorously in procuring a more liberal and trustworthy supply of water for the city.

Let not our worthy Mayor and aldermen sit down in fancied security to enjoy the bounties of the present, but rather let them remember the words of the erudite Diedrich Knickerbocker. "There is nothing," says he, "that more moves my contempt at the stupidity and want of reflection of my fellow-men than to behold them rejoicing and indulging in security and self-confidence in times of prosperity. To a wise man who is blessed with the light of reason those are the very moments of anxiety and apprehension, well knowing that, according to the system of things, happiness is at best but transient; and that the higher he is elevated by the capricious breath of fortune the lower must be his proportionate depression. Whereas he who is overwhelmed by calamity has the less chance of encountering fresh disasters, as a man at the bottom of a ladder runs very little risk of breaking his neck by tumbling to the top."

Every summer, for some years, have we, in regard to our water supply, been at the very bottom of the ladder, with short supply, water sometimes unwholesomely impregnated with salt, streets imperfectly watered, and fires unquenched because, forsooth, our water-gods in Wynyard-square tell us much water is wasted at night in flushing drains and closets, and so when the sun goes down the water must be locked up till morning, and when the fire bell gives out its warning note, turncocks have to be sought for and awakened from their pleasant slumber; and so, while the valves are being opened and the water is slowly finding its way through air-filled pipes to the scene of danger, lives are endangered and property destroyed.

Each summer we have, as now, been tumbled to the top by the happy advent of the autumn rain. Are we to go on thus till, in the ordinary rotation of seasons, there comes a year—as come no doubt it will—when no rain falls?

It wants but a dozen years' experience of our climate to convince us that for the last few years we have been blessed with a more regular supply of rain than we are justified in expecting.

It may be thought that this is not a suitable time for taking up this subject, as a commission has recently completed the work of inquiry, and reporting on it, and the member for Hartley—all praise to him—is now moving the Parliament to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners; but with the experience we have had of the rate at which all Government business, whether general or municipal, progresses, it seems to me necessary that the matter should be talked about, written about, and kept in every possible way before the public.

I have carefully read the whole of the evidence given before the late commission, and in all modesty and humbleness, remembering who I am and who are the commissioners, I agree with them in the main, and accept their decision on the two principal points before them; that the Botany swamps are not reliable, and that the scheme they propose is on the whole the best that has been suggested.

Let us all, then, join in urging the Parliament to have the Upper Nepean water brought to us without unnecessary delay. The expense, no doubt, will be great, but great also are the advantages to be obtained.

There is another subject which may, at all times, be well considered in conjunction with water supply—that is, drainage.

Our present system is, it seems to me, faulty in the extreme; inefficient to cleanse the city, detrimental to our harbour—without which Sydney could not prosper—and wasteful of the valuable fertiliser formed for us in nature's laboratory, and capable of being easily returned to the soil which we are, year after year, impoverishing; and to restore which, we are importing and manufacturing artificial manures.

If the sewage of Sydney were conducted to the southern end of the city, which could be done by a well-considered system of drains as easily as under the present arrangement it is carried to the harbour, it might thence be pumped away to the Botany swamps (no longer required for water supply). The fertilising of the swamps would for some years absorb the whole produce of the city drainage; and, under scientific treatment, they would be probably unequalled in the world for fertility and productiveness. That great results would follow from such an application of the sewage is no longer doubtful, as the records of English agriculture show what has been done in Essex and many other parts of the old country may surely be done here. Then, with an abundant supply of pure water, and clean streets and drains, Sydney would be—and continue what her site, soil, and climate fit her for being—one of the healthiest cities in the world; and the harbour would be preserved from the pollution and deterioration it now suffers.

W. R. K.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In a letter in your issue of the 3rd instant, signed "L. Fane De Salis," the following paragraph appears:—"Allow me to point out that Mr. De Salis never said that bullock drays could carry at 2d. per ton per mile, but he stated that waggons could, and now repeats the assertion, whether horses or bullocks draw these waggons." How Mr. De Salis came to this conclusion I am at a loss to know, certainly not from practical experience.

To illustrate a case, we will suppose a man starts with his team to go 300 miles inland, and has his waggon drawn by eight horses, or ten bullocks, and that he carries three tons, and averages ten miles a day (too far unless the weather and country are in his favour,) he would then earn, according to Mr. De Salis's rate of carriage, 6s. per day, or £7 10s. for the journey of 300 miles; but of this he should reckon wear and tear of harness and waggon, loss of cattle (often a considerable item), interest of money on the original cost, paddocks, and tollbars when within the settled districts, to say nothing of incidental expenses. Why, the fact is by the time he got to the end of the journey his out-pocket expenses would be much more than he earns; and then what is to keep the man, and perhaps a wife and family. If Mr. De Salis thinks that waggons drawn by cattle can compete with railways, if the latter carry goods at 2d. per ton per mile, I am inclined to think he will find himself mistaken.

Yours truly,

ROADSTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In the obituary of your telegraphic summary of news from Europe, in to-day's Herald, there appears "William Essex Enamel, painter to the Royal Family," which is evidently a mistake made in transmission, and should have been, "William Essex, the eminent enamel painter."

As an old friend of the family, I should be glad if you would correct the mistake.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. H. THOMAS.

Sydney, 16th March.

PRIZE FOR MEAT PRESERVING.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Your suggestion as to a prize for preserved meat in "The Land" of last week's Mail is one that deserves attention, and a few remarks on the same may not be out of place.

The principle hitherto in vogue has been for the agricultural and similar societies, or private individuals through their agency, to offer a small money prize or medal for a certain small quantity of preserved meat to be deposited to the custody of the donor for a period of say three months, then inspected by a committee of some three or four gentlemen, and upon their report the prize is awarded.

With all due deference to such committee, I would hold they are no judge of meats properly preserved, that will stand the voyage, arrive at a market in marketable condition, and sell at a profit.

It is one thing to preserve say 28 lbs. of meat for exhibition in Sydney, and subsequent examination in the same place at the end of three months, and another to preserve say 10,000 lbs., ship to London, and there sell at a profit; he who does the latter to best advantage is entitled to a prize—decidedly not the former.

I would urge that what has already been done in respect of prizes for meat preserving has done actual harm to this enterprise, if in no other way by giving a fictitious value to many non-matured though promising schemes, which, when put to a practical test, have failed because, forsooth, an inventor flatters himself that a medal or honourable mention will sell his meats, better than improvements that only practical experience of a market can suggest.

While upon the subject, I would impress upon the Agricultural Society to give, at their forthcoming show, to meat preserving that attention which the importance of the industry demands. The Herald drew attention to the paucity of the exhibits at last year's show. I feel sure no good resulted from the awards then made; and but lately I heard an amusing account of an intended exhibit, that somehow never reached the Exhibition, and an expressed determination of the manufacturer to attempt no further exhibits.

Let the society head a prize list with such a sum as their funds warrant, and then solicit further sums to supplement same; let the amount so obtained be awarded as a prize, under conditions something as follows:—

10,050 lbs. to be preserved by each competitor, 10,000 lbs. to be packed and shipped to a responsible party in London, and there realised upon to the best advantage. The society to be furnished in each case with a duly verified statement of the costs and expenses of manufacture and the sale of course to be under their control.

The prize to be awarded to the shipment producing the most satisfactory results, taking into consideration, of course, the cost of production, &c.

The odd 50 lbs. to be retained, and exhibited at the show and then held in the society's custody till the award is made; it then might be utilised, or such portion as may be in fit state, in providing a dinner upon the occasion of the successful competitor receiving his prize.

The above are just a few ideas jotted down, they bear modification and improvement of course, further details could easily be worked out.

The proceeds of the shipment would, of course, become the property of the several producers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. W. DAVIS.

Sydney, March 14.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—An appeal to the Press will often effect an object when other means fail.

The Mayor and Corporation of Sydney seem to have quite an army of men to patch and repair the streets in many places where little seems amiss. The other morning, on going down a street terminating at Mrs. Hughes's mansion, Elizabeth-street, the road looked more like a ploughed field than anything else.

I suspect no alderman has property in that quarter, or the matter would soon be rectified. Yet it may be supposed the occupants will be periodically called upon to pay their quota of taxes.

OBSERVER.

MORSE v. THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Mr. Justice Hargrave, in his judgment in this case, as reported in your paper of Tuesday last, stated that the two rules or principles as to the sale or hypothecation of cargoes by the masters of ships are laid down thus by Sir Robert Phillimore—(The Karnak, 2 Law Reports, Admiralty, page 289, and The Lizzie, 2 Law Reports, 254):—

"'The character of agent for the owners of cargo is imposed upon the master by the necessity of the case, and by that alone.' As a consequence of this primary rule it follows, secondly, that 'the master, before he hypothecates the cargo, ought, if he have, according to reasonable intendment, the means of so doing, to communicate with the owners to expect their will as to the cargo. The master who is the agent of necessity, and not of choice, has no right to deprive them of their opportunity of expressing their will as to the cargo, and, therefore, must communicate with them, if it be reasonably within his power to do so.' So the same Judge, adopting Lord Stowell's words, says:—'Necessity creates the law, and is the foundation of the master's authority in the matter of sale or hypothecation of the cargo. It is his duty to endeavour to communicate with the owner, if absent.' The law looks with jealousy upon the exercise of authority of the master over the cargo."

His Honor then added:—

"I find no trace of any doubt or qualification as to these two important rules in any decision of the English Courts or in any text book."

If his Honor had read through the whole of the judgments in these two cases, he would have found, in both of them, the qualification stated of which he could find no trace in any decision of the English Courts or in any text book.

The qualification in those cases is stated thus:—

"In the case of the Hamburg, their lordships said,—'Where the cargo belongs to a single individual, known to the master, the ship in a port in the same country, or near to it, in which that owner is resident, the means of communication sure and speedy, the probable delay inconsiderable, the cargo not of a perishable kind, the money to be borrowed so large as to be sure to bring it within the operation of the bond, it could not be contended that the master could properly hypothecate it for the repairs of the vessel without first communicating with the owner. Equally clear it is that, where all these circumstances were reversed, no such duty would be incumbent on him.'*

"What is in effect the practical conclusion, but that the question, whether the master must communicate or not, is one which can only be decided by the circumstances in each particular case." (The Lizzie, page 259.)

"Referring to my judgment in the Lizzie, it is only necessary to state here that it is, 'generally speaking,' the duty of the master to communicate, or to attempt to communicate, with the owner of the cargo." (The Karnak, page 309.)

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

SCRUTATOR.

* In his Honor's judgment, these two words marked in italics are omitted.

PROPOSED PUBLIC SCHOOL AT ST. LEONARDS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I am exceedingly sorry Mr. Creeny has thought it his duty to write to the Herald in reference to an observation reported to have been uttered by me at the meeting recently held at St. Leonards to consider the propriety of establishing a Public school. The statement imputed to me and complained of by Mr. Creeny is, "No teacher worth his salt would ever take charge of the Denominational schools at St. Leonards." I certainly never meant to make any such observation. What I intended to say, and what I believe I did say, was, "No first-class teacher worth his salt," &c. At the time the words were used I was endeavouring to show that, while the material for a first-class school was broken up into various small Denominational schools, the residents of St. Leonards could not expect to have, and certainly could not expect to retain, the best class of teachers. To cast any reflection on the teachers at present located on the North Shore was furthest from my mind; and I think I may appeal to the gentlemen present at the meeting to say whether any observation made by me would fairly bear that construction.

I do not think Mr. Creeny or myself has any right to discuss the merits of teachers in the public Press, nor is it likely such a course would answer any useful purpose. In reply, therefore, to the third paragraph of his letter, I have only to say that to those who know Mr. Flannery and myself, the remarks said by Mr. Creeny to have been used by me in reference to the Church of England teacher at St. Leonards will appear so extravagant as to carry their own refutation.

Yours, &c.,

EDWIN JOHNSON.

Sydney, 17th March.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Permit me, through your columns, to draw the attention of the Mayor and officers of the Corporation to the disgraceful and dangerous state of the footpath immediately in front of the new Post Office (George-street). In any other city it would not be tolerated for one day, but in Sydney has been permitted for months. At the present moment, at the northern end, pedestrians are compelled to walk in the road to avoid a large pool of water.

Yours truly,

CITIZEN.

George-street, March 17.

SUPERANNUATION ACT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As something will have to be done immediately towards satisfying the claims of those interested under this Act, and since the Civil Service seems very far from satisfied with the measure that Government have introduced for that purpose, it may be as well to examine the whole question from some other point of view, viz., that of the tax-paying public, who must inevitably be mulcted more or less before the effects of that huge job are cleared away.

In order to carry out the Superannuation Act in that open-handed manner which those desire who ignore that the fund itself is really bankrupt, by claiming to shift on to the public all those liabilities of a semi-private fund in whose payment they are so deeply interested, some £300,000 will have to be made an absolute present of by somebody to the fund.

An impudent claim for this entire sum has been urged against that universal beast of burden—the public; because, forsooth, their Parliament sanctioned the machinery for carrying out legally the proposed arrangement. It is true that the leaders who blinded a former Parliament as to the mischief which would accrue to the Civil servants by the passing of such an Act have secured the confidence of a succeeding Parliament; but, notwithstanding this, I cannot see how the public have thereby become responsible for the success of the scheme, any more than the passing of a private Act would make it liable for the future debts of some private trust, or that the legal incorporation of some municipality by a public Act renders the general public liable for the debts of that particular municipality. If by the passing of the Superannuation Act the Crown had shifted some public liability on to private shoulders without equivalent—had, in short, made a too good bargain, still the question cannot be regarded either in law or equity—any relief to the sufferers will be purely a matter of generosity; every penny of refund will be a present. So much being understood, let us seek a clear view of the whole matter, so as to ascertain whether there be really in conscience any claim, and, if so, how much upon the public generosity.

Previous to the passing of the Constitution Act the Civil Service—then appointed by the British Crown—were under a British Act, whose leading principle was to entitle them, after forty-five years' service, to a pension of two-thirds of their previous salaries, in return for residence and a few other minor stipulations. There was no allowance whatever to the relatives of deceased pensioners.

The Constitution Act stipulated that an annual sum of £3500 shall be appropriated to the payment of such annuities. This sum (in fact £5000) is accordingly being paid by Government, and a lump sum of £10,000 was handed over to the Superannuation Fund with the expressed object by that payment of settling the mooted question—whether the late Civil servants of the Crown, also those continued under the new regime, or appointed by it, could look to the Government of New South Wales to carry out for their benefit the provisions of the English Superannuation Act beyond the annual payment of £3500. The Colonial Government in the case of Mr. H. H. Browne has declined such responsibility. Exclusive, therefore, of the provision for retired and retiring Judges, also for the British Ministerial servants in New South Wales in the position of Mr. Deas Thomson, &c., there are now no compulsory legal pensioners whatever in New South Wales. Is it advisable to retain in a new country this remnant of antiquated Government? No, decidedly. Let us avoid the faintest suspicion of repudiation; but, having done this, let pensions cease.

Now, what are the claims that, if too hardly dealt with, might expose us, with some slight reason, to the charge of repudiation? We have, by undertaking the annual payment of £3500, transferred to the British Crown all the claims of their Civil servants in New South Wales at the time of the Constitution Act for superannuation—though by our Superannuation Act the public may claim to have legally got rid of the difficulties. Still the Civil Service have not; and it would be ungracious to refer these aged men to those distant circumlocution offices where their colonial claims would be resisted to the uttermost, or overrightly inquired into.

I think also that, until the provision of the British Superannuation Act had been virtually repealed by a colonial Act, there is some reason in a claim by our Civil Service to benefit so far as the former provided for them.

Now, the claim of full retiring allowance by a middle-aged man, with hopes of many years' life, after only thirty years' service, according to one so-called self-supporting, but bankrupt, Act, is one thing—and a claim for two-thirds only of the same annuity to an old man, whose hopes of life are but short after forty-five years' service (his experience and occasional gratuitous service being still retained for the benefit of his patrons), according to his English Act, is quite another thing. The notion of our public paying to carry out the one-sided increase in the former, because the Parliament had legislated on the subject, would be as preposterous as their supplementing the defective rates of some embarrassed municipality also brought into existence by a similar Act—a compound of meddling and prodigality.

But the more reasonable claim of Civil servants appointed previous to the passing of the colonial Superannuation Act might, as a matter of generosity, be received at some reasonable outlay to the public; putting them into the same position that they would have been in had our unfortunate Superannuation Act never been foisted into the Statute Book. Thus every Civil servant appointed previously to the payment of the £10,000 (and the notice connected therewith) would, in consideration of his payments into the colonial Superannuation Fund, be resumed into the benefits of the British Superannuation Act. While to every one appointed since 1863 (or his heir not having benefited by our Act), the full deduction made from his salary on behalf of the colonial Act, together with interest, should in equity be returned. Those monstrous expectations which had been raised by scheming jobbing would then deservedly perish through their own rottenness; while the purely imprudent expectations of legal expectations would be condoned on terms that none could find fault with. The State also will satisfactorily settle the vexatious question of pensions, by undertaking, during a limited term only, a reasonable allowance to reasonable subjects.

It is almost needless to add, that all past payments under the colonial Superannuation Act, whether as annuities or gratuities, must not be questioned; while as regards the payment of future annuities, the provisions of the English Superannuation Act must be most liberally interpreted in favour of the pensioners.

L. FANE DE SALIS.

THE INTERMARRIAGE OF FIRST COUSINS.

(From the Examiner and London Review.)

The Legislature of the State of New Hampshire has just achieved a piece of heroic legislation which is sufficiently significant. After the 24th of the present month, this local and paternal Government directs that first cousins shall not intermarry within the confines of its territory. This suggests a good many considerations as to the point at which State interference with the liberty of the subject must end; and it is not too much to say that there is scarcely any other topic of public interest that is so completely in chaos. The confusion that exists is chiefly owing to the fact that you cannot, whichever side you may espouse, explain your position in any formula. The apostle of individual liberty says that each man has a right to act and think as he chooses, so long as this private acting and thinking does not infringe upon the general interests of the community. But there is no way in which a man may act or think privately without affecting the community. The man who shuts himself up in his own room, and intoxicates himself every night, is doing a positive injury to the State, which was at the expense of rearing him before he became self-supporting. The man who marries a woman who has incipient insanity or consumption in her constitution, although he may say that his doing so concerns himself only, commits a social crime, the results of which may linger in the world for centuries. The truth is, there is no possible theory on the subject which can be taken as an absolute guide; and peoples and their Governments must be content to work on a principle of give-and-take, achieving a moderate amount of personal freedom, and securing at the same time a proper amount of government. We have already deemed it necessary in this country to cause the State to interfere in such domestic matters as inoculation for small-pox. We even regulate the number of people who may be allowed to inhabit one house at the same time; and in several other ways show the conviction that the State, presumably wiser than its people, must occasionally interfere with their private concerns, and compel them to act prudently. The question always remains whether this or that particular act of interference is advisable or necessary.

As to the great desirability of first cousins not intermarrying, there can be no doubt. Medical testimony traces the most ghastly evils to this cause; and common experience is full of instances of the dire results of it. Physical deformity, decay, and insanity are the natural results of this intermarrying which is the rule, rather than the exception, among many noble families in England. Even where there are no immediate evil results from this too close intermingling of blood, the effects of such a marriage may be only postponed for a generation. "Sometimes"—to quote from the "Story of a Life," an admirable poem which has for its principal theme this tragic modern Nemesis,

"The taint
Lurks undeveloped till it is conveyed
A generation down,—but ever there
It follows like a bloodhound on the trail,
Sooner or later to tear down its prey."

It is surely very desirable that such marriages should not take place; and that young people, who may be inclined to laugh at bugbears which they deem imaginary, should be taught not only the risk they run in the present, but also the duty they owe to the future. We doubt very much, however, whether the State Legislature of New Hampshire was wise in translating their wish into a compulsory law. In the first place, State interference with private liberty should be resorted to only when some great and general good is to be secured. In all matters relating to the sanitary regulations of a community, for example, the State need have no scruple in dealing freely with private interests. But we should say that in New Hampshire there would be very few cases occurring in a year of first cousins intermarrying, while the results of such marriages are not likely to be so injurious as in an old country like England, where the families of the landed proprietors and the aristocracy may have been intermarrying for centuries. The law may do some little good; but we cannot, for the sake of securing some trifling benefit, endanger those larger interests which are concerned in the preservation of the individual liberty of the subject. Further, this law is likely to be ineffectual to secure its object. New Hampshire is not the world; and if two cousins are so deeply in love with each other that no considerations will prevent their marrying, there is no reason why they should not run across the border and fulfil their wish in the neighbouring State. As a rule, this would involve no great sacrifice in a country where land is easily transferable and procurable; and, even if it did involve a considerable sacrifice, your sighing Chloe would easily persuade her faithful swain to bear it for her sake.

"Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did that cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing."

There is no more ludicrous law in this country than that which prevents a man marrying his deceased wife's sister; for it has no physiological or other reason. We know what its consequences are. If the man is rich enough, he goes out of the country, and marries the woman of his choice legally; if he is too poor to do so the chances are that he persuades her to assume the equivocal position of a "semi-detached wife," and maintains that it is not his fault. Any one familiarly acquainted with the poor in our English villages knows how frequently the latter alternative is resorted to; for it is especially among the poor that the sister of the deceased wife comes about the house, looks after the children, and generally lends a helping hand until the widower wishes to make this condition of things perpetual. In New Hampshire there will be less danger of this law causing people to rush into concubinage; for, as we say, it will be easier for them to go elsewhere and get married. But interference in all these matters, where no definite, tangible, and extensive benefit is to be secured, is always to be deprecated. It may do a little good; but it must do much harm.

A Shocking Story.—Yesterday, a man, named Thomas Lightfoot, a grocer, carrying on business in Every-street, Ancoats, Manchester, was taken into custody on a charge of confining his brother in the cellar of his house and generally neglecting him. The moans of the confined man, who is blind and idiotic, attracted the attention of the policeman on the beat on Tuesday night; but the window of the cellar being boarded up he was unable to discover whence they proceeded. He reported the circumstance to his superior officer, however, and the house was entered yesterday, and searched. In the cellar, in which there was no fire, a man, about 60 years of age, was found lying in a corner, in a most filthy condition, with nothing to cover him but an old horse rug and some rags. He was shivering from cold, and, judging from his appearance, his clothes had not been changed for years. His hair, which was thick and bushy, hung matted over his shoulders; and his beard and whiskers, which had recently been worn long, were shaved off one side of his face. He was so bent and weak that he was unable to walk, and the officers had to carry him out of the cellar and convey him to the police-station. When given food he ate ravenously, although those who had him in charge say he was regularly provided with three meals a day, and that previous to Monday there was a fire in the cellar. The neighbours say that the unfortunate man, whose name is Samuel Lightfoot, has been confined in the same place for six years, but that previous to his becoming unable to walk he was allowed to go out into the backyard. It is within the knowledge of the police that he was in the keeping of his brother five or six years ago, but for a long time they had lost sight of him. His father, who was in easy circumstances, left him an annuity. The money was paid to his brother quarterly by the executor, who always understood that he was in good health and comfortable.—Pall Mall Gazette, December 30.

Your Majesty's Head is Round.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:—General M'Cook, now Governor of Colorado, described to me the life he led as Minister to the Sandwich Islands, with his young and beautiful wife. "All we did," he said, "was to walk every night up a little strip of beach, which led to a spot where we could look toward the United States. And we looked, and we wished we were there." M'Cook had been sent by Secretary Seward to transact a big job in real estate—to buy the Sandwich Islands outright. The King, named I think, Kokohaminahamma, said: "General M'Cook, I like the Americans, and I know that we are powerless to hold these islands a day against any power; that is our inoffensive weakness lies our independence; and really me and my people are fond of the American flag. But what is the use? Here I am a king, and I get forty thousand dollars a year. You would not want to pay me that in perpetuity, for this is more than you pay your President. I would have to be a citizen in America, and probably not a very distinguished citizen. So I think I had better be a king out here. Don't you?" M'Cook says he looked at the jolly savage a minute, sitting there very fat and good, humoured, smoking his cheroot, and drinking a San Francisco cobbler, and he said, just totally: "Your Majesty! Your head's round."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 17.

Guichen, French war steamer, 4 guns, Captain Pierier, from New Caledonia 15th instant. 4 passengers.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, from Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Miss Martin, Miss Ferrison, Miss M'Guire, Miss Smith, Messrs. Cooke, Martin, Nelson, and 8 in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.—March 17.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 18.

Sylph, for Howe Island; Rover of the Seas, for San Francisco; John C. Munro, for Shanghai; Fruiter, for New Caledonia; Camadre, Bootle, for Newcastle; Challenge, for New Caledonia; Anna, for Java; Tien Tsin, for Launceston; Boomerang (s.), for Cleveland Bay; Egmont (s.), for Rockhampton; Spec, for S. S. Islands; Williams (s.), for Auckland; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCE.—March 17.

Spec, brig, 161 tons, Captain Kury, for S. S. Islands. Passengers—Messrs. B. Corrie and R. Randolph.

Surprise, barque, 445 tons, Captain Hamilton, for Hongkong, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Hamilton and child.

Annie Benton, schooner, 88 tons, Captain Black, for Melbourne, via Newcastle, in ballast.

Dandenong (s.), 565 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Swan, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Spain, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Von de Hyde, Henriques, Mr. Marsden, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Yates, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Elkington, Miss E. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Williams, and 21 passengers in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 17.

Industry, from Broken Bay, with 7000 feet timber, 100 bushels corn; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 6000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles, 50 bushels maize; Dart, Lavinia, Prompt, from Newcastle, with 385 tons coal; Star of the Sea, from Macleay River, with 17,000 feet timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 17.

Pride of '68, for Tweed River; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury; Industry, for Broken Bay; Isabella, for Wollongong; Lavinia, for Newcastle.

EXPORTS.—March 17.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 120 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 box, Major Carlisle; 1 case, N. Paterson; 2 packages, O. B. Ebsworth; 1 case, J. Abrahams; 1 omnibus, W. Vial; 17 cases fruit, H. Hargreaves; 30 tierces beef, A. S. Webster; 73 cases fruit, J. Brown; 4 vehicles, 135 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case, E. Williams and Co.; 2 packages, Eldred and Spence; 22 packages, H. Griffiths; 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 package, J. Isaacs; 3 packages, Kidd and Kelly; and original cargo from Melbourne.

Spec, for S. S. Islands: 14 cases geneva, 6 packages tobacco, 2 packages brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 18 bags rice, 25 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 3 bags, 1 case coffee, 3 casks beer, 7 packages pork, 5 packages drapery, 100 tuns empty casks, Towns and Co.; 4 packages oilstores, Fraser and Co.; 20 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton.

Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne: 1 case, C. J. Muller and Co.; 18 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 3 cases books, Saddington and Sons; 12 cases fruit, J. Watkins; 10,000 sovereigns, Union Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For San Francisco, via Tahiti.—By the Rover of the Sea, this day, at noon.

For Rockhampton.—By the Egmont (s.), this day, at 4 30 p.m.

For Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Denison, and Cleveland Bay.—By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship MALTA will be closed at the General Post Office on FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1870, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.

For newspapers, books, and packets, at 3 p.m.

For unregistered letters, at 4 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers must be so posted before 4 p.m.

A Mail will be made up for the United Kingdom to include all correspondence specially marked, via Brindisi, at the following rates of postage, viz.:—Letters, 1s 1d per ½ oz; ditto, 2s 2d per oz. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz, 4d.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on SATURDAY, 26th March, 1870, as follows:—At the General Post Office whether by Marseilles, Brindisi, or Southampton, up to 8 a.m. late fee, 6d. Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 8.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s. Late newspapers for the United Kingdom, will be received at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th, up to 7 a.m., provided they bear a late fee of 1d each, and are published on the date of the steamer's departure.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 17: Egmont (s.), 368 tons, Captain Wall, for Rockhampton; Williams (s.), 310 tons, Captain Blick, for Auckland; Malta, R.M.S., 910 tons, Captain Skottowe, for Galle.

The Kembla (s.), from the Clyde, brings as cargo from Ulladulla, 145 kegs butter, 19 bags maize, 36 pigs, 10 calves, 6 coops poultry, 9 cases eggs, 4 cases chrome, 1 box rabbits, 7 bales leather, and sundries. Cargo from Clyde, 40 bags oysters, 1 bales leather, 19 bales wool, 8 bundles skins, and sundries. Experienced fresh easterly winds, with very heavy sea and thick dirty weather during the passage.

The steamer Boomerang will leave this evening, immediately after the arrival of the English mail, taking on the Queensland portion, which will be landed at Brisbane.

The Williams (s.), with the Auckland portion of the European mail, will leave this evening upon the arrival of the R.M.S. Geelong. She will be taken down by Captain Blick, and will be employed on the New Zealand coast.

The French war steamer Guichen has made a capital run from New Caledonia of 100 hours. She reports strong N.E. winds throughout. The Cyclops, hence, arrived on the 12th instant.

The steamer City of Hobart, from Hobart Town, bound to Sydney, and a full-rigged ship, also bound north, passed Twofold Bay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

A strong E.N.E. gale has been blowing for the last twenty-four hours, attended with very heavy rain squalls when the wind would shift more to the eastward. The sea at the Heads was making fast. The Hunter River steamers have been unable to proceed to Morpeth owing to the floods, and there was no steamer from Newcastle yesterday.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 16.—Harriett Armitage, from Melbourne via Ballast.

MARYBOROUGH.

ARRIVAL.

March 4.—Hannah Broomfield, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 4.—J. G. Coleman, schooner, 76 tons, for Sydney, cargo 47,000 feet pine.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Active, schooner, 126, De Largy, in Darling Harbour, Broomfield and Whitaker, agents. For Gulf of Carpentaria.

Anna, North German barque, 310, Mennis, at Grafton Wharf, G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

An Revoir, schooner, 158, Firth, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Ant, schooner, 181, Scott, at Corporation Wharf, Brown and Son, agents.

Annie Benton, schooner, 88, Black, at Market Wharf, C. B. Bond, agent.

Ben Lomond, ship, 885, Mott, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Black Dog, schooner, 150, at Towns's Wharf, Thorne, agent.

Blue Bell, schooner, 86, ——, at Smith's Wharf, J. Merriman, agent.

Brockley Castle, ship, 1014, Wallace, at Circular Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Camilla, barque, 310, Barker, at Towns's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Caroline, brig, 185, Fraser, in the Stream, Captain, agent.

Chance, schooner, 76, Till, in Sugar Works Bay, Captain, agent.

Colleen Bawn, schooner, 63, Pollard, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents. For Fiji.

Comadre, ship, 771, Pearlee, in Neutral Bay, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. Discharging.

Crishna, barque, 500, Hughes, in Johnstone's Bay, Hart, agent.

Clyde, schooner, 140, Stapleton, off Parbury's wharf, Parbury Brothers, agents.

Colonist, schooner, 136, Geach, in Darling Harbour, C. Schweig, agent.

Dewsburgh, brig, 186, Spandeman, at Market Wharf, Colonial Sugar Co., agents. Discharging.

Dulcep Singh, ship, 1300, Jennings, at Circular Wharf, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, agents. For London.

Eliza Firth, schooner, 145, Firth, at Circular Wharf, Captain, agent.

Else, North German barque, 169, Nacnuffer, at Macnamara's Wharf, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., agents.

E. K. Bateson, brig, 210, Galligan, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Emma Black, barque, 261, Rivier, at Grafton Wharf, Captain, agent.

Emma Jane, schooner, 117, Milne, in Darling Harbour, Captain, agent.

Fruiter, barque, 350, Stephens, at Grafton Wharf, Oursler, Hawke, and Co., agents. For New Caledonia.

Gazelle, French war schooner, 4 guns, Fourcroy, at Cuthberts Wharf.

Gem, schooner, 90, Norcliffe, in Lavender Bay, G. M. Deane, agent. For Sale.

George Vaza, schooner, 88, Simpson, at Patent Slip Wharf, Captain, agent.

H.I.M.S. Guichen, 4 guns, Perrier, in Farm Cove.

Isle of France, barque, 348, Sinclair, in Lavender Bay, Smith, Brothers, agents.

Isle of Wight, ship, 1375, Hebbett, in the Stream, H. Moore, agent.

J. C. Munro, ship, 1318, Kidder, in the Stream, Young and Lark, agents. For London.

Jean Pierre, French barque, 400, Jonen, at Campbell's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

John Wesley, barque, 248, Mansell, in Rushcutter's Bay, S. Rabone, agent.

John Williams, barque, 188, Fowler, at Walker's Wharf, Sunderland, agent.

Kestrel, brig, 180, Davis, off Macnamara's Wharf, J. Black and Co., agents.

Kinkham, ship, 1072, M'Farland, at Circular Wharf, M. Metcalfe and Co., agents. For London.

Lennox Castle, ship, 693, Talbot, at Circular Wharf, Young and Lark, agents.

Magellan Cloud, schooner, 83, in Darling Harbour, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents.

Meteor, barque, 278, Brewster, at Grafton Wharf, Rabone, Feez, and Co., agents. For Fiji.

Mindo, barque, 470, Anderson, at Farrelly's Wharf, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Monica, ship, 991, Willes, at Parbury's Wharf, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.

Mystery, schooner, 200, Irving, at Algers Wharf, Parbury, Brothers, agents.

Mary and Edith, 440, Webb, in the Stream, Commercial Bank Co., agents.

Nineveh, ship, 1174, Barrett, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Norman, barque, 346, Brodiewell, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Novelty, barque, 287, Nearing, at Patent Slip Wharf, Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Ocean, brig, 240, Lyons, in Johnstone's Bay, F. G. Lender and Co., agents.

Old Dominion, American ship, 700, Freshman, at Throckmorton's Wharf, W. H. Hall, agent. For San Francisco.

Patriarch, ship, 1339, Pile, at Circular Wharf, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., agents. For London.

Rothesay, barque, 316, Robertson, at Smith's Wharf, M'Donald, Smith and Co., agents.

Rover of the Seas, 487, Reddy, in the Stream, Dangar, Dangar, and Co., agents. For San Francisco.

R. M. S. Malta, 1300, Skottowe, in Waterview Bay, H. Moore, agent.

Serlara, ship, 638 tons, Captain Thomas, at Circular Wharf, Cattell and Co., agents.

Scotsman, brig, 180, Hamilton, at Circular Wharf, Skinner, agent.

Scotia, brig, 210, Robertson, at Commercial Wharf, Captain, agent.

Sea Witch, schooner, 63, Hughes, at Campbell's Wharf, Captain, agent.

Sir John Lawrence, ship, 874, Petrie, in the Stream, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents. For London.

Spec, brig, 160, Kury, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Surprise, barque, 445, Hamilton, in the Stream, J. Campbell, agent.

Tamana, ship, 800, Mann, at Circular Quay, Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents. For London.

Tien Tsin, barque, 250, M'Kinlay, at Victoria Wharf, Captain, agent.

Undercliff, ship, 1200, Thimoreh, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. For London.

Wild Wave, brig, 181, M'Leod, at Campbell's Wharf, Campbell and Co., agents. For South Sea Islands.

Winefred, ship, 1319, Loftus, at Circular Wharf, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd, agents. Discharging.

Yulla, barque, 488, Howes, at Towns's Wharf, R. Towns and Co., agents.

Young Australian, schooner, 181, Lake, at Market Wharf, Fraser and Co., agents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

South Entrance, Moreton Bay.

In consequence of further changes in the Bar at the South Entrance, masters of vessels are cautioned against crossing it with the beacons in line as formerly. The Bar should now be taken to the southward of the line of beacons, and with the Inner Beacon open about five times its own width to the southward of the Outer Beacon; a direct course may then be steered with the beacons in that position; from the outer edge of the Bar until the North Break is passed, when a course should be shaped so as to cross the line of beacons before reaching the South Break.

By following these directions a vessel will cross the bar in not less than thirteen feet at low-water springs.

Though the channel across the Bar has considerably improved, and has retained much of its original character, it cannot yet be considered permanent, but must still be used with due caution, and only in fine weather.

G. P. HEATH, Commander, R. N., Portmaster.

Department of Ports and Harbours, 28th February, 1870.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 17.

27 trunks boots, J. Springthorpe

332 oz 3 dwts 20 grs gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank

5 kegs nails, Hobson, Fras, and Co.

1 quarter-cask sherry, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.

71 oz 5 dwt gold, Bank New South Wales

24 packages paints, oils, &c., W. Cary.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MERIMBULA.

ARRIVAL.

March 17.—Bonter (s.), from Sydney.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

March 17.—Gipsy, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Tamar (s.), from Lyttelton; R. M. S. Geelong, from King George's Sound.

March 17.—Pioneer, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

March 16.—Sea Chief, for San Francisco; Erebyn, for Hokitika; Heron, City of Adelaide (s.), R. M. S. Geelong, for Sydney; Derwent (s.), for Lyttelton; Southern Cross (s.), for Hobart Town.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURE.

March 16.—Penola (s.), for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
March 17.	8.30 a.m.	E.	Fresh, and showery.
	Noon.	E.	Ditto, and raining.
	3 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 17.

Stations	9 a.m.		Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.	
N. S. Wales.						
Tenterfield	Calm.	Showery			SE.	Raining
Grafton	Line interrupted				Line interrupted	
Glen Innes	SE.	Cloudy			Calm.	Showery
Gunnedah	SE.	Cloudy			SE.	Misting
Inverell	SE.	Cloudy			Calm.	Showery
Narrabri	NW.	Raining			SE.	Raining
Armidale	E.	Showery			E.	Raining
Muswellbrook					SE.	Raining
Pt. Macquarie	E.	Showery			SE.	Raining
Tamworth	Calm.	Raining			Calm.	Raining
Murrurundi	SE.	Heavy rain			SE.	Raining
Singleton	Calm.	Raining			SE.	Raining
Maitland	Calm.	Raining			E.	Raining
Port Stephens	ENE.	Raining			ENE.	Raining
Newcastle	SE.	Raining			SE.	Raining
Windsor	E.	Raining			E.	Raining
Sydney	SSE.	Showery			E.	Raining
South Head	Fresh.	Raining			E.	Hard, thick
Wollongong	NE.	Raining			E.	Showery
Kiama	NE.	Raining			E.	Showery
Mt. Victoria	E.	Raining			SE.	Raining
Bathurst	SE.	Showery			ESE.	Showery
Mudgee	SE.	Cloudy			E.	Cloudy
Orange	Calm.	Raining			E.	Raining
Goulburn	Calm.	Raining			E.	Raining
Marulan	SE.	Raining			SE.	Showery
Wellington	Calm.	Raining			E.	Raining
Dubbo	SE.	Raining			SE.	Cloudy
Orange	Calm.	Raining			E.	Like rain
Forbes	Calm.	Dull			SE.	Fine
Grenfell					E.	Cloudy
Young	NE.	Cloudy			Calm.	Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Fine			E.	Fine
Urana	Calm.	Fine				
Deniliquin	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Cloudy
Hay	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Fine
Moulamein	W.	Fine			Calm.	Fine
Balranald	ENE.	Fine			N.	Fine, clear
Euston	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Fine, clear
Wentworth	E.	Fine			Calm.	Fine
Goulburn	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Cloudy
Braidwood	NE.	Raining			SE.	Raining
Araluen	E.	Showery			SE.	Raining
Moruya	SE.	Cloudy			Calm.	Raining
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Dull			Calm.	Fine
Bombala	SE.	Misty			E.	Showery
Cooma	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Fine
Eden	Calm.	Dull			E.	Cloudy
Yass	Calm.	Cloudy			Calm.	Dull
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine			E.	Dull
Tumut	Calm.	Fine			NE.	Like rain
Kiandra	SSE.	Dull			SE.	Like rain
Albury	Calm.	Fine			Calm.	Fine, hot
Victoria.						
Melbourne	E.	Fine	30·043	71·0		
Queenscliff	Calm.	Fine	30·037	70·		
Cape Schanck	E.	Fine	30·06	68·		
Cape Otway	ENE.	Hazy	29·993	69·		
Portland	N.	Fine	30·230	62·		
S. Australia.						
Guichen Bay	Calm.	Warm	30·128	74·		
Adelaide	NNE.	Clear	29·991	84·3		
M'Donnell Bay	SSE.	Fine.				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s. Magnetic variation 10° 1' 40'' East. 1869.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr.; Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 20.

March 16th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.		Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M.	9	30·193	67·0	80	E.S.E.	1·1	15	10	0·01	10·0
P.M.	3	·180	67·1	83	E.	1·2	13	10		
"	9	·221	64·7	78	E.S.E.	0·7	11	10		8·0
Mean		30·194	66·3	81.0		1·0	14	10·0		9·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·143.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 70·7 | Sun—maximum .... 82·4
Minimum .... 67·2 | Grass—minimum .... 63·1

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 70·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to March 17th—13·85 inches.

Annual average of the preceding eleven years—49·61 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 17th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	Maximum in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·194	66·4	90	E.S.E.	·27	10	70·7	63·2	0·49
Newcastle	109									
Berry	107									
Kiandra	4640									
Deniliquin	456									

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MARCH 18th, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.3	6.14	New Moon	2nd
Moon	7·11 p.m.	6.8 a.m.	First quarter	10th
Mercury	6.17 a.m.	6.29 p.m.	Full Moon	17th
Venus	3·52 a.m.	4.31 p.m.	Last quarter	24th
Mars	8.0 a.m.	8.11 p.m.		
Jupiter	10.11 a.m.	9.57 p.m.	Moon's age 17·7 days.	
Saturn	11.8 p.m.	1·14 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 8h. 51m., p.m. 9h. 19m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Next Exhibition of the Agricultural Society.—The Brisbane *Courier*, in alluding to the forthcoming exhibition of the Agricultural Society, says:—At the last exhibition in Sydney Queensland presented a very respectable appearance, and carried off some prizes, but the display made by this colony was principally owing to the energy and personal supervision of Mr. Walter Hill, the superintendent of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens. Worthily and satisfactorily as Queensland was represented on that occasion, we hope she will put in even a better appearance at the forthcoming show, not for the mere honour of the thing, but with a view to substantial results. There are many articles mentioned on the prize list for which this colony ought to be able successfully to compete. In sugar, for instance, Queensland ought to carry off the palm, and in cotton, wool, and fibres, she should be able to hold her own with her neighbours, and even to take the chiefest place. We have merely mentioned a few of the articles in the departments in which this colony might be efficiently represented; and, impecunious as our Treasury is stated to be, we should not object to a moderate sum being voted by Parliament in order that Queensland may not be put to the blush in a competition with the parent or younger colonies.

The Adelphi Theatre.—The programme for Messrs. Wilson and Habbe's benefit, this evening, has been changed from "Narcisse" to acts from "Hamlet," "Lady of Lyons," and "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will appear; after which a concert, followed by a comedietta, "Nine Points of Law," in which Mrs. Bandmann plays Mrs. Smilley.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant. March, 1870.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

In the Assembly, yesterday, there was no quorum, and the SPEAKER adjourned the House to 3 o'clock to-day.

THE attention to hospital treatment is everywhere becoming more general, and we believe successful. If war is more destructive by its direct sacrifice of life, the secondary causes of mortality have been in some countries wonderfully diminished. The Minie rifle, the needle gun, and all the other implements of death, make havoc in the field, but already the appliances resulting from the perfection of mechanism have more than balanced the destructiveness of modern arms. In the Crimean expedition, the French, who professed to have more skill in the management of the camp, lost 95,000 men; 10,000 were left on the field, and 10,000 more perished from their wounds; but sickness carried of 75,000. The English lost 23 in the thousand by wounds, and 93 by sickness.

We translate from the report contained in an article entitled "*La Medecine Militaire*," the following description of the miseries of war in one of its forms, which might be abated:—"Towards the last days of May, in 1865, the vessel called the Janbert received 720 soldiers, 300 of them being frost-bitten in divers degrees. Many of them were attacked by diarrhœa; 200 were wasted by severe dysentery, the greater part complicated with symptoms of cholera; about 100 were suffering from typhus fever; the rest, though capable of walking, were afflicted with bronchitis, intermittent fever, and scurvy. Notwithstanding the bad season, the vessel made a quick voyage, but the port-holes had to be closed. Those who shared in the campaign alone can have an idea of the infection which was the consequence. . . . It was impossible to shift this mass of sick people, wedged one against the other, and whose prostration was increased by the sea-sickness. In vain were attempts at purification," &c., "Poor French soldier!" exclaimed the writer—"heroic peasant, thou art grander by thy resignation than by thy courage; but what ought to be thought of a country that thus exposes its most devoted sons?"

America, from whom it is hard for Englishmen to learn so much, effected a revolution in hospital management. First, the whole of the population combined for the care of the wounded and sick. It was an affair of every Church and village. In the next place, the management of the sick and all that relates to the health of the soldier was, as far as possible, given over to the medical department. It is worth while to consider what they did, since they transported more than one hundred thousand wounded and sick on the eastern railroad, and more than one hundred and twenty thousand on the railroads of the west.

The frequent occurrence of accidents in times of peace would suggest even to our railway authorities a preparation of means for the removal of persons who meet with such disasters.

The Prussians, it seems, have invented a waggon hospital, and in America a carriage ambulance is represented as a great achievement of science. It is well known that the shock of removal to a distance commonly renders severe accidents fatal. If it could be possible to treat a patient on the spot and surround him with a tent, his chance of recovery would be much greater. An invention claimed by the French was adopted by the Americans, and is well worth consideration in all countries. It is the opinion of eminent medical authorities that the walls of an ancient hospital become impregnated with miasma, which it is impossible almost to remove. It is asserted that this often causes the appearance of erysipelas, and that even those diseases which our medical officers carefully eject from the main building may be propagated from this cause. This the Americans escaped. Their hospitals were composed of a series of pavilions in wood, connected by galleries with an open way. They were formed with sufficient space and in such an aspect as to obtain an abundance of fresh air. Pipes distributed cold water everywhere, as well as warm water coming from a steam engine which served the laundry. Rails placed in the corridors enabled them to transport whatever they required in small carriages, and to convey the sick towards the bath. "It is thus," says our authority, "that instead of old massive hospitals, always infected and poisoned, they had light buildings, healthy and without odour." By having hospitals on this plan, the Americans were able to accommodate three thousand in one place without the least inconvenience, and to establish them over the continent so as to receive ninety thousand sick persons. We cannot but regard the invention as of very high importance and very suggestive.

It not only seems to imply that a small cost would be sufficient to erect hospitals, but that it would be a much more effective plan; that it would be possible to have hospital rooms to be taken up and put down according to the necessities of the case, and to undergo a constant purification; that in the same spot they might have buildings for all kinds of disease without the danger of contagion; and that, in the event of any pestilential disorder overtaking the country, the sick might be removed at once where, under regulations, they would have the united care of the establishment and of their own friends. The propagation of disease is a mystery not half explored. The minute particles by which it is conveyed are too microscopic for ordinary medical observation, and what does not harm in health is fatal to constitutions enfeebled by diseases, though of a different kind.

The treatment of persons suffering from wounds, typhus, and other causes, seems to have been reformed as well as the buildings. The following description is given of the diet of a Frenchman who had lost his forearm. "He commenced with soup and egg noggin; the twenty-four hours following the amputation he took twenty-four eggs beaten in twenty-four ounces of brandy with a quantity of milk. Every hour he took a cup of beef tea. They gave to him every day the gravy of thirteen pounds of beef, without speaking of other tit-bits. At the end of three days, he drank porter, and little by little he diminished the quantity of brandy noggin. He took seven pints of porter daily, without speaking of his three ordinary meals, composed of beefsteak, potatoes beaten with milk and butter, roasted oysters, boiled eggs, fowls, tarts, &c. Couched upon his bed, he ate with an Olympian serenity, without haste, and without ceasing. It is said that he perfectly recovered."

There is a very touching story, however, of another Frenchman:—"All the sick love flowers. They sent us often flowers from the hothouse." They made the happiness of a sick serjeant. He died holding flowers between his wasted fingers. "I have brought something for you," said the nurse to one of them, holding the flowers behind her back, "Something that grows before the door of your house. Guess!" He murmured "Lilies," and I placed the flowers in his joined hands. "Oh," said he, "the lilies! how did you know that?" The lillies lived longer than he.

The European nations may well learn the facts which have been accumulated in hospitals, and the treatment of soldiers in America. The loss of men is the loss of money, and a small army cared for, in good heart, and protected from sickness, accomplishes in a short time more than a whole nation can effect, even when all are soldiers.

We fear we cannot expect battles to be otherwise than destructive to life beyond anything known since the invention of gunpowder; but the rapidity of action may prevent the maladies which ensue from long and ill-provided campaigns, as well as put a stop to the support of armies by pillage, and the ruin of the countries through which they pass. The facts, however, to which we have called attention are more important to us just now, as they suggest some practical questions in the management of hospitals, and the conveyance of wounded persons from the spot where the accident occurs to the couch of establishments intended for their relief.

GRANT, the strong man of the Republican party, has shown his weakness. The soldier of the North has been obliged to beat a retreat from the position taken up in speeches and manifestoes. He has given up the attempt to effect certain promised reforms in the Civil Service. Things were to be brought back from an abnormal to a normal state, and the achievement is found to be impossible. The wrong existing has existed too long to be unseated by a single arm; and though its overthrow must be accomplished by a power not less than the President's, the present is probably not a good time for President GRANT to accomplish the work. Although the victorious soldier, fresh from triumph, undertook to carry out the reform stated, and also to put a stop to the enormous frauds upon the public exchequer, he evidently entertained too mean an opinion of the abuse to be removed. He miscalculated the power it would take to bring back the Government from unconstitutionalism to the constitutional discharge of its duties. The first of American Reviews, the *North American*, says of the position to which we refer:—"The system of government in the United States has suffered a radical change; the Executive, held by weak hands, has thrown away first its shield and then its sword—first its permanence and then its power—until it has been reduced so low that even General GRANT, the most resolute and the most popular of Presidents, has recoiled from the task of raising it."

To make this language plain it needs a little explanation—a reference, in fact, to history. The Massachusetts Bill of Rights contained an article which is one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. It is to the following effect:—"In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them; the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them; the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them—*to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.*" This principle was probably laid down in consequence of a warning which appeared from the pen of a writer upon the policy of nations, before the Constitution was framed; we refer to the words:—"If the executive power, or any considerable part of it, is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or a democratical assembly, it will corrupt the Legislature as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic poisons the human body; and when the Legislature is corrupted the people are undone." And so great was the danger of relapsing from the perfection of the written model felt to be, that the people are strongly advised, in the Bill of Rights already referred to, frequently to refer to and ponder the fundamental principles, so that there might not even be an insensible deflection from them.

The proceedings of the last thirty years have proved the salutariness of this counsel. There has been a sad departure from the original intention of the Constitution, and not even the strongest helmsman in the Union can put about the ship. It was designed by those who framed the Constitution of the United States that the President, whoever he might be, should stand in relation to the legislature and the political parties as the temporary head of a permanent executive system, which was meant to furnish, and did in fact furnish, the necessary solidity and continuity without which no government can last. The President represented no one of the innumerable parties into which a variety of interests might throw the people beneath him: he stood above them all, an essential part of the frame of government, existing for the good and peace and security of all. It was intended to make the functions of his office as independent of the accidents of character as those of the British monarchy. Neither death nor incompetence would interfere with the permanence of the system he represented. The first five Presidents, from GEORGE WASHINGTON to JAMES MUNROE, adhered to this position. This trust was, on the whole, well maintained also by the seventh, ANDREW JACKSON, who vacated the White House in 1837. Since that time the power of the party organisations has increased, or the power of the First Magistrates declined; for gradually the latter have sunk to be the tools of party, and their elevation now represents the victory of one side or another. These weaker men were by the Senate deprived of the executive patronage dispensed by them. It was filched away, little by little, and, when so possessed, was claimed by Congress; and the Executive, delivered over its independence as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, by the concession of this right to Congress in 1861, during the presidency of Mr. LINCOLN.

The result of this measure, which threw the Executive patronage into the hands of the Legislature, is such as was predicted by the writer already alluded to. Its effect has been to poison the Constitutional system. What does the *North American Review* say? This is its indignant deliverance on the subject:—"Since the foundation of the Government, there has been no scandal and no corruption which could be compared in its mischievous effects to the disgraceful bargaining for office which took place between President JOHNSON and the Senate. Even the men who shared in it were ashamed. No one has a word of defence for it. This attempt on the part of the Legislature to exercise the executive power has produced in Congress and in the country an indifference to strict rules of right and wrong, a contempt for personal dignity, a cynical assumption of official dishonesty, and a patient assent to the supposed necessity of corruption, which nothing but a great popular reaction can overcome."

It was not usual formerly for a change of Presidents to necessitate any change save in the choice of his own advisers, the great officers of State; and since the ascent of a new President did not imply the advent of a new policy, it was customary for the constitution of the administration to continue pretty much the same. Now, however, all is changed. Each Presidential election is the occasion of sharp party conflicts. Tremendous effort is made to secure the return of a representative man, and whoever wins looks to the results of victory for the reward. "To the victors belong the spoils," was Mr. MARCY's celebrated declaration. And what are the spoils? The party that comes in takes possession of all the thousands of offices of emolument in the country. There is a clean sweep, and the new men have their innings for four years, and then fight tooth and nail to maintain the bat and go in again. And what is the effect of the new appointments being in the hands of the Congress? Manifest corruption, and a high degree of inefficiency in the public servants. Men are appointed to the Customs, or the postal, or any other services, in return for the manner in which they helped the sitting member at the last election, and so they are employed in public offices on account of the political opinions they hold, not because of any capacity they may have for the discharge of the particular duty to which they are appointed. Members of Congress cannot be honest with such a power in their hands. The temptation to convert a public trust into a private property is too great. We know how simple bribery is regarded amongst ourselves, and in England. But the men of Congress are not guilty of buying their seats in the National Legislature with their own money; they pay for the same dignity out of the nation's means at the expense of the nation's future good, by an appointment to office, and no one will take this to be any modification of the crime.

That President GRANT has not been able to regain for himself and future Presidents this power to control the local and general appointments of the State does not surprise us; but it is scarcely possible to suppose that he might not have done more to check the last and worst development of this system that has come to our knowledge. Reference is made to the Grand Army of the Republic. Although organised as a charitable, rather than a political association, it soon plunged into politics, and by the time General GRANT entered into office it had reached the lowest level of political activity. The Review already quoted thus speaks of it:—

"Under the pretence of clearing rebels from the public service, it organised within the departments an elaborate system of espionage, such as the American Government had never yet been degraded enough to cover with its protection. The history of every clerk, from the highest to the lowest, was ransacked to obtain evidence of his political opinions; and every one who fell under suspicion was watched, his words taken down, even his looks carefully noted. The evidence thus collected was duly reported to the proper authorities of the organisation, and the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic on the strength of this testimony secretly acquired by means which were once thought disgraceful, then made a formal demand upon the United States Government, through the heads of departments, denouncing, like Jacobins of the Reign of Terror, the criminals thus condemned without a hearing and demanding their removal for the benefit of the soldiers of the Grand Army."

Thus as the necessary consequence of a weakened Executive and a corrupted Legislature, party organisations have become the tools of personal intrigue. What next? A nation may survive its loss of money; but what will be the effect of such loss of honour? Loss of honour may be survived when it affects an aristocracy or a section of the people; but what is the effect when it pervades the population?

The Weather.—The late summer rains have this year been much heavier than for years past. Up to last night, there had been unsettled and wet weather for twenty-two successive days, and appearances then gave no hope of a change; indeed the weather yesterday was wetter than for a week before, some of the showers being very heavy indeed. The supply of the watery element has now been far more than sufficient; and a change would be welcomed on all hands. The rain has been very general throughout the colony—the coast, western, and northern districts getting the largest supply. In the latter district the rains have been so heavy as to flood the Hunter and other rivers to a serious extent. In the Hunter, especially, a large number of the settlers have had to fly from their dwellings, and the crops, which were prolific, have been destroyed. A telegram received from Windsor yesterday evening stated that it had then been raining heavily since the previous day, and that the river was rising. Fears are entertained of a flood, and boats have been despatched from Sydney to render aid in case of such a contingency. In West Maitland it was raining heavily all day yesterday, and the river, which had receded several feet after the late flood, was again rising steadily. The people were removing from the lower parts of the town, in anticipation of the flooding of their houses. The back water was rapidly filling up Louth Park, Lochend, Farley, and other low-lying agricultural districts, through the aperture caused by the destruction of the floodgates on Wallis Creek. Scobie's tunnel, situated about a mile above Maitland, was expected to give way last night, the effect of which would be to let the river water in upon a large extent of agricultural land. From all the northern towns, as far as Queensland, rain was reported as falling yesterday. At Scone, the creeks were overflowing. At Aberdeen, a man was drowned in the flooded river. Rain was also falling in the western district; and at Braidwood, Araluen, Moruya, and Bombala, in the southern districts. At Brisbane also it was raining.

Petersham Temperance Society.—A public meeting in connection with this society was held, on Tuesday evening last, in the Congregational Church, Petersham. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Hanson, of Ashfield, and addresses in furtherance of the object were delivered by Messrs. J. Roseby, J. Walker, J. Pottie, H. B. Lee, and the Rev. T. Roseby. There was a good attendance; those present testifying by their frequent applause their approbation of the sentiments expressed. It was stated that during the three months ending February 24th, 166 young men of the district joined the division of the Sons of Temperance established in Petersham at the end of November last. It was in contemplation to open reading and class rooms in the village, for the use of those who might wish to spend their evenings in that manner. The meeting was brought to a close about 10 o'clock.

New Musical Society.—On Wednesday evening last, a party of gentlemen interested in our musical welfare assembled at Williams's Hotel, to initiate a new society, to be called the "Sydney Choral Society." They have secured the valuable assistance of Herr Carl Schmitt as conductor, and this, together with the names of a good committee, is a sure guarantee of success. It is the intention of this society to perform only high-class music, such as oratorios, &c., and we need hardly say that it will depend on the public for a liberal support, which we trust will be accorded, as the want of a local society of this kind is much felt by the lovers of good music. Another meeting will be held next week, to pass the necessary rules.

Botanic Gardens.—The Volunteer Brigade band will perform a selection of music under the direction of Mr. G. D. Callen, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 3.30 p.m., weather permitting.

"Sun and Shadow."—The author of this popular sensational play, Mr. Walter H. Cooper, takes a benefit this evening, at the Victoria Theatre. This drama is said to be the most successful of any piece ever produced by a colonial author. The lovers of the sensational have shown their appreciation of "Sun and Shadow" in an unmistakable manner, for it is stated that the Victoria has been crowded on each representation.

Medical Practitioners.—We have been requested to draw attention to the fact that the next quarterly meeting of the Medical Board will be held on Monday, 4th proximo. Practitioners desiring to obtain the certificate of the Board to the effect that they are legally qualified should attend personally to submit their qualifications, at 3 p.m. on that day, at the Board Room in the Sydney Infirmary building. There has been a change recently in the secretaryship to the Board, Dr. Cox having resigned the office, which has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. F. H. Quaife.

Planchette.—We have been shown a novelty which is advertised by the name of "Planchette," or the little plank. It is about seven inches long by five wide, is heart shaped; at its broader part there are two legs, fixed with castors to facilitate motion; and at the apex a pencil is fixed. This toy, if it may be so called, as it is used by adults, is said to have been in common use in France for twelve or fifteen years, and in the United States for a couple of years. The following are the directions for its use:—"The fingers of any two persons are to be placed lightly on the top of the Planchette, with thumbs crossed, and the little fingers touching, or resting on the corresponding little finger of the opposite party—none of the other fingers to touch those of the opposite party." As the "planchette" is described as possessing some spiritualistic attributes, the persons who operate are designated "mediums." Two dark men or women, as the case may be, are said to be bad mediums, and that one of a couple should be of a fair complexion. Even in the cases of fair people it is said the toy may not work or communicate. If one, two, or even more persons of a peculiar organisation rest the fingers on it lightly, one of the number having, in the meantime, thought on a question, the planchette will begin to move, without any conscious intent or action on the part of any individual present. A sheet of white paper being placed under the pencil intelligible sentences (answers) will be written out by the movements of the planchette. A description of the manner of using says, "that in many cases the toy refuses to move," and that "failures are numerous;" there evidently being some difficulty in finding a good medium. We have seen sentences traced out by the pencil, but to us they seemed to be the result of volition on the part of the operator; probably a lack of faith may account for an apparent want of independent motion. The experiment may be tried, and those who do not try will not know whether they are good mediums. Planchettes are sold by Mr. Turner, bookseller, of Hunter-street.

Frightful Accident.—A correspondent, writing from Pretty Plains on the 15th instant, records the following fatal accident:—Mr. Odell's thrashing machine was thrashing a stack of wheat for a farmer named Gasper. There only remained one bag to be put through, when the feeder requested a man named Thomas Odell to relieve him, as he wished to get down for some purpose, when, on turning round, he put his foot into the drum, and the leg was drawn in above the left knee. The foot and leg were ground up into small pieces; the belt from the engine flew off by the concussion, and the machine stopped. The drum was then reversed, and the poor fellow got out. A bed was placed on a door, and eight men carried him to his employer's house, about a mile distant. He lingered in fearful agony about four hours, when death put an end to his sufferings. Later in the day the machine was working on another man's farm, but before putting in the wheat, the machine was driven nearly an hour, to free it from the pieces of bone and flesh. The deceased was a native of Herts, England, was unmarried, and owned a small farm at Pretty Plains.

The Picnic to Clontarf.—The picnic to Clontarf, Middle Harbour, came off yesterday, in the midst of dismal rain, an almost incessant downpour, far more suggestive of St. Swithin than of St. Patrick. For some time previous the long-continued inclemency of the weather had excited painful misgivings in the minds of members of the committee; but there was an evident resolve that the day should be kept up, even if it *did* rain, and it was thought, if ample provision should be made in the way of awnings on board the steamer, and two capacious pavilions should be erected for dancing and for luncheon, that the assembled sons and daughters of St. Patrick might haply be enabled to defy the angry elements. But when the day came the great difficulty seemed to be, how to get down dry to Clontarf, and many persons of sanguine temperament got wet to the skin in making the unsuccessful attempt. It was announced that the steamer would leave the North Shore ferry wharf at half-past 9; and again at half-past 11, for the purpose of carrying the adventurous excursionists to Clontarf. It was also further advertised that a "special steamer" would leave the same place at a quarter-past 1 o'clock, for the convenience of those who could not leave the city at an earlier hour. At half-past 9 one steamer left, and at half-past 12 (instead of half-past 11) another load went off in the rain; and at a quarter-past 1 a fresh batch of people congregated at the appointed place, and there waited, in the most confiding manner, for the "special steamer." But they were doomed to wait in vain. Patient ladies in cabs, and silky gentlemen in waterproofs, lingered about that not very lively spot for more than two dreary hours, expecting the promised steamer; but no such steamer came. At about half-past 3, the last brave but somewhat indignant remnant of this devoted band—tired, wet, and hungry—gave up the enterprise, and entered their homes in high disgust at the weather, and at the unaccountable arrangements of the managing committee. Those who got down to Clontarf were, perhaps, not much more fortunate; except that they, of course, did get something to eat and drink. The number of persons present on the flat was about three hundred,—the majority of whom came down between 12 and 1 o'clock. Ample provision had been made for the accommodation of a very large number of guests; but here, as elsewhere, the arrangements were more or less interfered with by the weather. The tables had to be shifted from where they were first laid out, to one of the pavilions, to a more sheltered place. The company sat down about 3 p.m.; Sir Terence Aubrey Murray presiding at the festive board, and Mr. P. A. Jennings, M.L.A., acting as vice-chairman. The chairman, after dinner, proposed the usual loyal toasts—"The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." These toasts having been received with all due honour, Sir Terence next proposed the health of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, which was drunk amid loud demonstrations of applause, the band playing "The Fine Old Irish Gentleman." Mr. Patrick A. Jennings, M.L.A., then proposed "The memory of St. Patrick," which was drunk in silence, the band playing the air "The harp that once through Tara's halls." The chairman next proposed the toast of "Fatherland," which was received with rapturous applause, the band playing "St. Patrick's Day." Mr. J. P. Garvan, in an eloquent speech, proposed the next toast—"The land we live in"—which was drunk amidst long continued cheers. Air, by the band, "Australia! hail." Mr. Mahon proposed "The Parliament of New South Wales," which was drunk with suitable marks of approbation, the air played being the Cornstalk Polka. Mr. J. G. O'Connor proposed the health of "The Ladies," which was received with enthusiasm, and suitably acknowledged by Mr. Lynch. At the instance of Mr. John Hourigan, the company then drank to "The Press," the air following being the Marseillaise. The last toast on the programme was the health of "The chairman," Sir T. A. Murray. This was proposed by Mr. Jennings, and being heartily received by all present, was acknowledged by the gentleman so complimented. In spite of the wretched weather, many of those present appeared to enjoy themselves, amongst whom were those who amused themselves with dancing in the marquee procured for that purpose. The entire party returned to Sydney shortly after dusk.

Excursion to Balmoral.—A picnic in honour of St. Patrick's Day was given, yesterday, at Balmoral Gardens, Middle Harbour, but in consequence of the almost incessant rain which fell during the day, it was not very well patronised, there being not more than 350 persons present. The promoters of this excursion got it up for the purpose of allowing the natives of Ireland an opportunity of doing honour to their patron Saint at a moderate expenditure, and if the weather had been more genial, it was expected that a large crowd would have been assembled at this favourite recreation ground. The steamers engaged by the committee were the Breadalbane and Cobra, which plied from the Circular Quay at intervals during the day, conveying those picnicers who were brave enough to have their trip down the harbour in spite of the inclemency of the atmosphere. On the ground the scene was very dull and unlively, the showers which fell compelling the party to seek the welcome shelter of the dancing and luncheon pavilions; and a programme of races, dances, and other games compiled by the committee for prizes, and which would have no doubt proved very attractive, did not come off for the cause above stated. A band of music was in attendance, which played a selection of dance music to the satisfaction of the terpsichoriste, who were the only portion of the party who did not seem to heed the weather. The last of the excursionists were safely debarked at the Circular Wharf at half-past 7 o'clock.

Cricket.—Newington College v. King's School.—A return match between the first elevens of these institutions was commenced on Saturday last and concluded on Tuesday. The result was a signal victory for the Newington team, who had ample revenge for their former defeat. We subjoin the full score:—

NEWINGTON COLLEGE.—First Innings.

Palmer, run out	...	41
Middleton, b Beard	...	6
Warden, b Jenkins	...	4
Moore, b Jenkins	...	5
Webb, b Beard	...	30
Rush, b Jenkins	...	0
Hurst, not out	...	6
Fletcher, b Jenkins	...	[illegible]
Broughton, b Jenkins	...	[illegible]
Gaud, b Beard	...	[illegible]
Pearce, run out	...	[illegible]
Byes 13, wides 4		[illegible]
Total	...	[illegible]

KING'S SCHOOL.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Gell, b Moore	...	2	c Middleton b Webb	[illegible]
A. Leathes, b Moore	...	5	c Middleton b Moore	[illegible]
Marsters, b Palmer	...	6	c Broughton b Webb	[illegible]
Jenkins, b Palmer	...	0	c Broughton b Webb	[illegible]
H. Blaxland, b Moore	...	0	b Webb	[illegible]
Beard, b Palmer	...	0	b Moore	[illegible]
Dawson, b Palmer	...	2	b Webb	[illegible]
Bredie, b Palmer	...	0	b Moore	[illegible]
Chisholm, b Palmer	...	1	b Webb	[illegible]
B. Blaxland, b Moore	...	0	b Moore	[illegible]
J. Leathes, not out	...	2	not out	[illegible]
Byes, &c.	...	4	Byes	[illegible]
		24		[illegible]

Newington thus winning with one innings and 67 runs to spare.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WINDSOR.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining heavily since yesterday morning, and the river is again rising.

WEST MAITLAND.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining very heavily all day, and the people on the lower parts of West Maitland are removing. It is expected that Scobie's tunnel will give way to-night. The back water is coming up very fast, and the river is rising steadily. There is bad news from the up-country. Business is quite suspended.

NEWCASTLE.

THURSDAY.

A lighter, containing twenty Old Lambton trucks, which was moored off the wharf yesterday, is missing this morning. It drifted to sea, and is said to be ashore down the bight. The value of the trucks is about £2000.

It has been raining here heavily since yesterday morning.

A portion of the retaining wall of the churchyard opposite Cannon Grove, has fallen down.

There is no steamer to Sydney this morning, owing to the nasty sea and thick weather.

There was a very high tide this morning, and a tremendous fresh running down.

There are similar reports of heavy rains from up-country.

ARRIVED.—Southern Cross, schooner.

SAILED.—Saxonia (s.).

SCONE.

THURSDAY.

It has been raining since yesterday evening, and is still raining; the creeks are overflown. A man, named White, in driving horses across the Aberdeen, was drowned this afternoon.

BERRIMA.

THURSDAY.

Berrima Races commenced to-day, with moderate attendance; the weather was miserably wet, and the course nearly knee deep in mud. The racing was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. 1st Race. Maiden Plate—Sir W. Macarthur's Sprite, 1; Flannery's Charlton, 2; J. Morrice's Jamaica, 3. 2nd Race. Bendooley Stakes—M'Guinnis's Whalebone, 1; Pierce's Laura, 2; Breen's Crab, 3. 3rd Race. Ladies' Purse—Pooley's Rocket, 1; M'Rae's Jamberoo, 2. Hack Race—Pooley's Ada, 1; Pierce's Lottery, 2. Winner sold to O. B. Throsby, for £11 17s.

BRISBANE.

THURSDAY.

To-day was observed as a holiday; the weather was bad, and there were no public amusements.

Prendergast is to be hung on the 28th.

The Lady Young (s.) sails on Saturday.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

The Legislative Assembly is likely to vote the six months' supplies asked for by Ministers. The financial year commences in July, when fresh Estimates will be introduced.

To-day is a partial holiday and celebrated with picnics, &c.

Gramacks and coffee are firmer since our mail advices.

The Geelong corporation have decided upon lighting the town with gas instead of kerosene as heretofore.

The Horticultural Show is being held. The exhibits are good and attendance large.

The You Yangs (s.) has taken several passengers for the Californian route.

There was a holiday in the public offices, and a picnic in honour of the day passed off well.

Deffinger, of the Virago, has been acquitted of fraud, but found guilty of a criminal assault.

Harris and Hewitt run off the dead heat on the 2nd of April.

Mr. Charles Matthews appears on the 9th April.

The markets are very quiet.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Lady Emma, barque, and Ann, barque, from Newcastle; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide; at 5 p.m., Alexandra (s.)

SAILED.—Sussex, barque, for Newcastle; at 5 p.m., You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

The Opposition have issued a manifesto signed, by thirteen of the leading members, denying the charge of factious opposition and place-hunting, and accusing the Government of falsehood in the prorogation speech.

The athletic sports on Saturday next promise to be very successful.

The weather very hot and close.

Sales of wheat for export have taken place at 5s. 2½d.

CHILD DROWNED.—On Sunday morning last (says the *Bathurst Free Press*), a child, about four years old, named Asmuth, living with his aunt, near Mr. Whittaker's Halfway House, Carcoar Road, was missed from the house for a short time, and on a search being made for the little one, it was discovered quite dead in a waterhole close by. Great and continued efforts were made to restore animation, but without effect.

ANOTHER MURDER IN QUEENSLAND.—Information of another horrible murder was received by the police at Brisbane, on the 14th instant, the scene on this occasion being Springsure. It appears (says the *Courier*) that on Tuesday last the dead body of a man was discovered in an old draw well, the head being nearly severed from his body as if by repeated blows from an American axe. The upper portion of the body was tied up in a flour bag, and the whole was so decomposed as to render identification difficult. The unfortunate victim is supposed to be named Ross, and a man named Donald Ross has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder.

DROWNED.—Early on Saturday morning (says the *Newcastle Pilot*) when the wind was blowing heavily from the southward, and the sea running high, the chief mate of the schooner Yarra, bound for Newcastle, fell from the yard-arm and was drowned. The accident too, as will be seen from the subjoined particulars, very nearly resulted in the loss of the vessel and all the crew. The deceased, whose name was George Kelly, was aloft attending to his duties, when, as we are informed, the captain observed him suddenly fall head downwards into the water, striking with his feet a portion of the rigging. The schooner was immediately luffed up to the wind, and for a moment the unfortunate man was seen on the crest of a wave, but he sank almost immediately. His shipmates, in their anxiety to save him, rushed to the boat, and in the hurry and confusion, departed from the vessel, with the exception of the captain, who, with one hand, was left in charge. In a few moments the boat was out of sight, and did not reappear again for nearly two hours, the captain in the meantime, as may be imagined, having great difficulty in managing the schooner with the assistance of one of the crew only. Fortunately the others were got on board in safety, but their prolonged search for the drowning man had been unsuccessful.

STREET MUSIC IN BRISBANE.—The *Courier* is not pleased with serenaders such as are sometimes to be met with in Sydney, namely, soloists on instruments scarcely to be recognised; and exclaims:—"It is no doubt true that under certain circumstances 'music hath charms,' but there are times when musical instruments in the hands of aspirants to fame in that branch of the fine arts, are a nuisance in the fullest meaning of that comprehensive word. Of late the literary staff of this journal has been nightly serenaded by an enthusiastic, but very indifferent performer on the concertina, who takes up a position at the opposite corner of the street, and for several hours at a time is most zealous in his endeavours to get through 'Old Dog Tray,' and other similarly interesting pieces, on a most intolerably unmelodious instrument. We cannot appreciate the music."

GENERAL Drapery, Woollens, Canvas, Harmonium, &c.—We are requested by Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, and others to their unreserved sale of the above, at their sale rooms, 157, Pitt-street, this day at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

R. F. STUBBS and Co. direct attention to their sale on the Circular Quay, of Baltic deals, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

No. VI.

WE are happy to see that the proposed Act of 1870 is being subjected out of doors to shrewder criticism and more suspicious scrutiny than were bestowed on the abortion of 1864. At that time we stood almost alone in opposing the scheme as a *robbery*. Many anticipated the bankruptcy, more or less remote, of the ill-starred fund, and would have wished to see the provisions made by the bill less extravagantly liberal. But when we protested in plain phrase against "robbing Peter to pay Paul," we could scarcely get a hearing. The case is altered now. The question of the "old debt" is pretty generally understood; the authors of the new Act no longer attempt directly to make the Civil servants pay off the public obligations, and will not succeed in doing it indirectly. The country will have to take on itself the future payments to those officers who were enlisted under the old régime, and to repay if not the capital, yet at least interest in perpetuity, on the sum—say £60,000—which has been forcibly borrowed (we avoid strong phrases) from the rest of the Civil servants.

But suppose this done—and to doubt it would be an insult to the present Assembly—so much still remains to do, and at such a serious expense, in order to establish a sound system of superannuation allowances—so many risks of jobbery or arbitrary dealing to be guarded against—that we verily believe it would be, on the whole, the wisest and safest course to give up the scheme of a Government assurance office for the Civil servants, repaying them their forced contributions with interest.

While expressing, however, our preference for this as the simpler and safer course, we must not overlook the alternative. In spite of their experience of two Superannuation Acts, one *in esse* and the other *in posse*, the Civil servants generally (and especially, for obvious reasons, the seniors of the service) may still desire that a third attempt should be made, and believe that it can be made with a fair prospect of success. Indeed such appears to be their actual desire, and such their belief. They ought to be the best judges of their own interests. They certainly are the persons most gravely concerned, and they form a class deserving, we venture to say, the most liberal treatment at the hands of the public. In deference to their supposed wishes, we proceed to inquire on what basis a *fair* Superannuation Act can be established.

The true idea of a Superannuation Fund (as we have already pointed out) is that of provision made by the State for its own benefit, rather than that of its servants—a provision for officers advanced in years or worn out in the public service, who, without it, might be tempted to cling to their office after their capacity for discharging its duties was lost or impaired. We say with regret that this idea is little likely to be carried out in the present state of our finances. The wholesale blunder of 1864 must (unless we are rotten-ripe for repudiation) be redeemed at a heavy cost. The £5000 which figures on the Estimates as a supplement to the bankrupt fund is but a pleasing foretaste of the yearly payments which the Legislature is bound to provide as interest on the forced loan, whereof we have already set forth the history. There will also be a considerable annual outlay on account of the "old debt," which the proverbial longevity of annuitants will keep going for many years, though it will soon reach its maximum, and begin gradually to diminish. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected—scarcely even to be wished—that Parliament should at present undertake the whole liability of pensions to come, however proper such a course might be with an overflowing exchequer. Reluctant parsimony is the Nemesis of wanton extravagance.

If, then, we are to have superannuation allowances, they must be furnished on the principle of insurance—that is to say, the Civil servants must be called on to insure their official lives, paying a reasonable premium for the advantage secured to them when (or rather *if*) their several claims emerge. The amount of this premium in each case is a mere matter of actuarial calculation. Of course the older an officer's standing, the more valuable the policy he effects, and the higher premiums which he ought to pay. A uniform rate of premium (*i.e.*, of deduction from salaries) is therefore on the face of it palpably unjust, if the fund is to be self-supporting. This principle—so near a truism that we should not trouble our readers by repeating it, had we not a seen it ignored in two successive bills—conducts us to a simple alternative. Either there must be a graduated scale of premiums (*i.e.*, of rates of deductions), or there must be a *minimum* uniform rate, such as ought to be paid by an officer just enlisting in the public service, supplemented by Parliament to cover the heavier risks. The third possible course—that of an *average* rate of premium, to be exacted indiscriminately from all, would be grossly and obviously unfair. It would be favouring one class at the expense of another—making the juniors pay too much, in order that the seniors might pay too little.

Let us illustrate our meaning. Suppose (roughly judging) that 2 per cent would be a sufficient premium—and sufficient we have no doubt it would be—for an officer to pay, who was just entering the public service. Suppose, in other words, that such a premium would enable him to secure from a solvent assurance office the benefits promised him by a Superannuation Act. The Legislature ought, in justice, either to make heavier deductions, in due rateable progression, from the salaries of its older officers, or to tax all salaries at this *minimum* rate of 2 per cent., supplying from the public purse what further sums may be requisite to give the senior officers an equal benefit for a smaller consideration. If, instead of this, 4, 5, or 6 per cent. be exacted all round, to make the fund self-supporting, the juniors are clearly taxed for the benefit of the seniors, more or less heavily, but always unjustly. The Civil servants (leaving out of the question those whose claims form part of the "old debt") ought to make up their minds which of the two fair and justifiable courses they will contend for, if they deem a permanent Superannuation Act really desirable. If, on the one hand, they say to the Legislature,—"You owe us something for good service—for the satisfaction of our fair expectations—for hope deferred—for the hardship inflicted on us by six years of special taxation under false pretences—and finally, for the interest which the State has in the retirement of its officers as they become inefficient from years; you ought, therefore, to fix your deductions at a minimum (say 2 per cent.) and give us the rest;" if they say this, they have a good case. We fear, however, that the Treasurer of to-day, not to mention half-a-dozen gentlemen who would be glad to take his place to-morrow, would have a word to say against this proposal. True economy is very rare, but every legislator wishes to appear economical, and the plan in question so clearly involves a heavy outlay, not strictly due nor absolutely necessary, that the protest of actual or possible Finance Ministers would be supported by a large majority of the House.

If, then, there is to be a superannuation fund, it will for many years to come be required to be wholly self-supporting, taking into account some £50,000 *and interest*, of which the State is already trustee for its benefit. And if it is to be self-supporting, it can only be made so *fairly* by graduated premiums. We have had too much of the Peter and Paul business already. If the State will not give largely, and will insist on establishing an assurance office for its Civil servants, it must conduct its operations on the known principles of insurance, and proportion the premium to the risk. Suppose, for instance, the rate were 2 per cent. for officers of less than five years' standing; 3 per cent. for those above five years and under 10; 4 per cent. for those above ten and under fifteen, and 5 per cent. for those over fifteen, the true principle would be recognised. We do not of course give these figures as the result of calculation, but simply to illustrate the principle on which we insist, and to show roughly the sort of graduation required. It seems very strange that argument and illustration should be required in so plain a case; but our excuse for "being so superfluous" is found in two unprincipled bills and a world of idle and pointless discussion on details of mere expediency.

CIVIS.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 17.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock. There being no quorum present he adjourned the House until 3 o'clock to-morrow. The following members were present:—Messrs. Cowper, Samuel, Forster, Sutherland, Driver, Dilke, Bawden, Bell, Cummings, Neale, Phelps, Lloyd, Onslow, Dodds, Garrett, J. B. Suttor, Weaver, Buchanan, Lee.

LAND AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Land and Pastoral Association was held, yesterday afternoon, at Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co.'s Rooms, Pitt-street. Mr. T. S. Mort occupied the chair, and brought up the following amended report of the Provisional Committee, which was submitted to the meeting:—

The committee appointed on the 25th January last "to represent the Pastoral Interest as far as it relates to the occupation of the public lands," having given the position they occupy their most anxious consideration, are so deeply impressed with the importance of the interests over which they are expected to watch, that they feel themselves wholly incapable of dealing with them, under the present constitution of their body, in such a manner as would insure public confidence and render their labours effective.

The committee, therefore, beg to recommend the formation of a comprehensive association, to consist not only of freeholders, conditional purchasers, pastoral tenants of the Crown, and miners, but of all the colonists interested in the permanent settlement of large populations on the lands of the country; and that such association should be designated "The New South Wales Landed and Pastoral Association."

The committee are of opinion that the aim of the association should be directed to the attainment of the following objects:—

1st. A reform of the Land laws by such an extension of the principle of conditional purchase, or otherwise, as shall secure a more ready and beneficial acquisition of agricultural and pastoral freeholds.

2nd. The introduction of immigrants and capital, by endeavouring to promote legislation which shall induce the influx of both.

Incidental to these two leading questions, the committee are of opinion that the association should take under its supervision all matters relating to the impounding of live stock, the supply of water for the interior, the drainage and fencing of the lands, and other analogous subjects; and that it should be ready to tender to the Government of the day its earnest co-operation in preparing measures in regard thereto.

To initiate the association it will be necessary to hold a public meeting in Sydney, when a council, fairly representing all sections of the community, may be elected to manage its affairs. District committees should also be chosen, to facilitate correspondence with the central body and to collect information.

The committee would suggest that the fee for membership should be one pound, payable annually.

Should an association such as is proposed be organised and generally accepted by the public, the committee are satisfied that its results will prove most beneficial, not only in obtaining an early settlement of the land question on a more liberal basis, but also in reconciling many apparently conflicting interests, and in promoting a better feeling among the different classes who occupy the lands.

The committee recommend, in order to carry out their views, that a public meeting of the colonists be held on an early day for the purpose of forming an association on the comprehensive basis herein submitted.

Mr. T. S. MORT, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his regret at the meagre response which the efforts of those who had taken an active part towards forming an association had met with from those most interested in the movement. He was under the impression that the public had not come forward, because an idea had got abroad that the association was to be of a limited character, and that its object was the advancement, by some side wind or other, of the squatting interests alone. He had heard such a remark made. But the object of those who had taken an active part in this movement was not of such a limited character. If such had been their intention, he could only say, that he, for one, would not have accepted the duties cast upon him as a member of the provisional committee. He would not connect himself with any association which confined its operations to the advancement of any one particular interest. The provisional committee which was appointed on the 25th of January last gave its attention to the matter entrusted to it, and the result of their deliberations was embodied in the report now submitted to that meeting. Whether that report comprehended all that was intended by the originators of the movement he was not prepared to say; but it comprehended the opinions of the gentlemen who formed the committee. The committee, as would be observed, recommended that the association should be formed on a broad basis, and that its objects should not be confined either to the squatting interest or the free-selecting interest. It was suggested that the promotion of the mining interest should form one of the objects of the association; but a majority of the committee thought the association would perhaps be taking upon itself more than it could manage; besides which they were aware that a commission was about to be appointed by the Government to inquire into matters connected with mining interests. The committee had therefore recommended that the operations of the association should be strictly confined to matters connected with the land, and to the introduction of immigrants and capital to make that land profitable. That an association of this kind was needed, he thought no one could doubt. The want of some central body through which opinions could be expressed was much felt at the present time, when a new order of things was springing up. The old system of large squattages must unquestionably give way before the progress of the time, and as population increased there was no doubt that great infringement would be made upon the old territorial rights of the squatters. On the one hand, whilst it was most desirable that everything should be done to further the occupation of the lands, on the other hand, it was very desirable that the great interest of the country—the squatting interest—should be cared for. And in order that those persons connected with this interest should be heard, and their objections to any measure which might be brought before the public be made known, it was necessary that their voice should be focussed by means of an association such as it was proposed to establish. In the opinion of the committee, the free selector was as much an injured man as the squatter, and he too could make himself heard, and his grievances known, by means of this association. The rights of the free selectors were at present just enough to make them bad tenants, but not enough to make them good ones. And he for one would be happy to see some such amendment of the land law as would make the free selector a profitable subject instead of an unprofitable one. Such an end was more likely to be attained by focussing the opinions and objections of the persons interested through an association, than by the single voice of individuals. The introduction of immigrants and capital, the water supply, the impounding laws, the drainage and fencing of lands—these were all subjects of intense importance; and though individuals had grievances in connection with these matters, they failed to get them recognised from the isolated way in which those grievances were brought forward. But if an association, such as now proposed, was once established, it would be the means of bringing out all complaints and objections which required to be dealt with. In this way a large amount of good might be done in the country. If this association was formed on a true basis, having for its object the welfare of the whole country—and not the squatting interest on the one hand, or the free-selecting interest on the other—a large amount of good could be accomplished by it. He was sorry that he had to address himself to so few persons; but another meeting would be convened on an early day at which all sections of the community would be represented; and then such resolutions might be moved as would bring into existence such an association as the report recommended should be established. With these remarks he begged to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. G. RATTRAY seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The gentlemen present gave their names to a requisition calling for a public meeting, to be held on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at (if possible) the Chamber of Commerce.

TWO MILE FLAT.—The Warburton correspondent of the *Western Post* writes:—The late continuous and heavy rains have partially suspended operations; but now that the weather is clearing up, operations will be resumed with increased vigour. About a fortnight ago a rush took place to some surfacing between Gulgong and Guntawang; but up to the present time I have not heard of gold being obtained by any person except the prospectors. Another rush took place a few days ago to Talewang, about two miles off the Cobbora Road. The prospects are very good. Two other holes besides the prospectors are on gold. The sinking at present is about twenty feet, and a great number of holes are in course of sinking, so that next week fuller information will be obtainable. I decline to give the amount of prospects reported, as they appear too good to be true; but as I intend visiting the place next week, I shall be able to ascertain the truth of the reports in circulation, and will endeavour to send you a full account for next issue.

A BIG BURGLARY IN MELBOURNE.—On the night of the 6th or the morning of the 7th instant (says the *Argus*) a burglary was committed at the residence of Mr. Michael O'Grady, Hawthorn, an entry being effected through the window, and a silver inkstand, valued at 100 guineas, was carried off. The detectives had reason to suspect a certain person named John Mennis, who had been out of Pentridge only about ten months, after undergoing a long sentence, of having offered some of the silver in a cut-up form for sale. Detectives Christie and Daley, who were keeping an eye on this man, saw him go into a pawnshop in Swanston-street, where he offered some of the silver melted down for sale, but on coming out perceived the detectives, and, guessing who it was they were after, at once jumped into a cab, and ordered the driver to go up the street. The detectives got another cab, and followed Mennis as far as the public baths, when their cab struck against the kerbstone, and the two officers were thrown out. The prisoner took advantage of the accident to alight, and take to his heels, but Christie and Daley, who were joined by detective Williams, were in full pursuit, and got him into a right-of-way, where, running to escape Daley, he ran into the arms of Christie. The remains of the inkstand were found at his residence, where he had been endeavouring to hack it to pieces, but enough of the ornamental parts were left intact by which to identify it, and altogether about ninety ounces have been recovered. Mennis was taken to the lockup.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

BALMAIN.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday, 1st March. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Perdrian, Elliott, Robinson, Yeend, Springthorpe, and Mossman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letter read from Mr. Francis, licensed surveyor, having reference to the alignment of the unproclaimed streets within the borough. Referred to the Committee of Works. Letter read from Mr. C Potts, complaining of the drainage in Fawcett-lane. Received, and referred to the Committee of Works. Letter read from Mr. J. Witehead, asking permission to erect a verandah. Referred to the Mayor. Petitions: Alderman Springthorpe presented a petition from several ratepayers in the East Ward, praying that the Council would take measures to destroy the Bathurst burr. Received. Reports: Report brought up by the Committee of Works stated that since the last meeting of the Council they had certified to the Committee of Finance for payment various accounts amounting to £66 7s. 6d. Report brought up by the Committee of Finance stated that since the last meeting of the Council they had paid, under votes of appropriation for works, &c., duly certified, various accounts amounting to £113 18s. 3d. With reference to the resolution of the Council of 16th February last, that £300 of debentures be withdrawn from the bank, and notice given to the bank to diminish the power of the Council to overdraw their account to that amount, the committee stated that the same had been carried into effect and the documents destroyed. The committee also reported that the amount required for works, salaries, and other incidental expenses for the current municipal year would be £3400. Received. Miscellaneous. Tabular statement of revenue and expenditure was laid upon the table. The plan and section of a portion of the Darling Road, between Beattie and Weston streets, was laid upon the table and the same adopted. Alderman Springthorpe was appointed a member of the Committee of Works during the absence of Alderman Marshall. The Mayor reported that he had an interview with Mr. Ennis, respecting Ennis-street, when he advised that gentleman to increase the width of the adjacent lanes, shown on the plans, to thirty feet. Mr. Ennis promised to give the matter his consideration. Motions pursuant to notice: Alderman Elliott moved, and Alderman Robinson seconded,—"That tenders be called for forming, ballasting, and blinding four chains of the Darling Road, from end of English's contract." Alderman Robinson moved, and Alderman Mossman seconded, "That from the 31st day of March, 1870, the charge for the attendance of the contractor having the care of the dry earth closets in this borough shall be at the rate of 6d. per room per quarter, in each house, payable in advance; the maximum charge for any dwelling being 7s. 6d., and the minimum, 2s. 6d. per quarter; the attendance to be twice per week in all cases." Carried. Alderman Robinson moved, and Alderman Perdrian seconded,—"That a sum not exceeding £17 be expended in the erection of a shed upon part of the ground used as the pound, for the purpose of storing dry earth, to be used as required, and for making bridge and gate as an approach to the same." Carried. Alderman Perdrian moved,—"That the report of the Finance Committee relative to the probable amount required, viz. £3400, for expenditure during the current year, be adopted." Seconded by Alderman Robinson, and carried. Notice of motion given by Alderman Perdrian,—"That this Council request the Government to extend the telegraph to Balmain." The following tenders were accepted for works required for the current municipal year, viz.—Messrs. Reynolds and Lennon, for the valuation of all rateable property within the borough; Messrs. Joseph Cook and Co., for printing; George Trevitt, for blacksmith work; William Watts, casting. The Council then rose.—F. R. CHILCOTT, Council Clerk.

PADDINGTON.—A meeting of the Municipal Council was held, pursuant to notice, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of electing a mayor for the remainder of the current year, in the room of Mr. J. C. Humphery, who resigned his office on the 9th instant, in consequence of severe illness. There were present: Aldermen Smith, Alston, Campbell, Steel, Buchanan, M'Lean, Joyner, and Taylor. On the motion of Aldermen Joyner and Alston, the Council Clerk was voted to the chair, who opened the proceedings by reading the resignation above referred to, and the clause of the Municipalities Act, under the provisions of which the meeting had been called. Alderman Taylor then moved, "That Mr. Alderman Alston be the mayor for the current year." Before this motion could be seconded Alderman Alston thanked the mover for the honour he had sought to confer upon him, but felt compelled at the present time to decline it. It was then moved by Alderman Joyner, and seconded by Alderman Alston,—"That Mr. Alderman Campbell be the mayor for the remainder of the current year." After two amendments, moved by Alderman Taylor, in favour of Aldermen M'Lean and Buchanan, each of whom declined the honour, the motion was carried by a majority of five votes. Alderman Campbell said, that in accepting the office he did so sensible of the honour conferred upon him, and with a determination to do his duty honestly and faithfully.—JAMES COWLEY, Council Clerk.

NORTH WILLOUGHBY.—The usual monthly meeting was held at the Council Chambers, North Sydney, on Saturday, 5th instant, at 5 o'clock. Present—The Mayor (Mr. R. Harnett), Aldermen French, Russell, Pollard, and Broadfoot. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following correspondence was read from the Lands Department, in reply to one received from Council, in reference to proclaiming land in front of wharf at Greenwich. It was moved by Alderman French,—"That the Council vote a sum of money equal to amount raised by subscription, with the Government endowment added, for making wharf and road at Tambourine Bay." To stand over till examined. Moved by Alderman French,—"That the Council vote a sum of money equal to amount of subscription raised, with the Government endowment added, for building bridge over gully near Burn's Bay." To stand over till examined. Moved by Alderman French,—"That a culvert be erected on French's Road." Carried. The Council voted a sum of £1 for same. Moved by Alderman French,—"That the Council show what amount of money has been expended on Lane Cove Road since the Council took charge of it." Carried. Moved by Alderman French,—"That all correspondence read at the last meeting, to be read at the forthcoming meeting." To stand over till next meeting. Moved by Alderman French,—"That the Council vote a sum of £100 for erecting approaches to Flat Rock bridge." Ayes: Aldermen French, Pollard, and Broadfoot; noes: Alderman Russell. Moved by Alderman French,—"That the road be stumped and cleared a half chain wide from Burn's Bay, bearing to Mowbray grant." To stand over till examined. Moved by Alderman French,—"That the Council vote a sum of money equal to amount of subscription raised, with the Government endowment added, for repairs on the Lane Cove Road." Ayes: Alderman French; noes: Aldermen Broadfoot and Russell. Moved by Alderman Pollard,—"That tenders be called for 300 tons metal, to be laid in two lots—150 tons to be laid and spread by Parker's and 150 tons by Clewitt's—on the Lane Cove Road." Amendment by Alderman Broadfoot,—"That one lot of 150 tons be laid and spread in front of Clewitt's." Carried. The other 150 tons, in front of Parker's, to stand over till examined. Moved by Alderman Pollard,—"That his resignation as Treasurer be received." Carried. Moved by Alderman Pollard,—"That the clerk's quarterly salary be paid; also balance of commission on loan rates collected." Carried. It was moved by Alderman Russell, seconded by Alderman Pollard,—"That, in the absence of Alderman Bligh, his motion stand over till next meeting." Carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That Donnelly and Wallace's tender be received for cutting down the hill at the junction of Lane Cove and Greenwich Roads, for the sum of £35; also Power's tender for 200 tons of metal on Berry's Hill, for the sum of 3s. per ton." Carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"To call for tenders for stumping the road half chain wide from the Lane Cove Road to the entrance of the Roman Catholic Burial Ground, to stand over till next meeting." Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council take steps to erect a tollgate on the Lane Cove Road, in accordance with the 179th section of the Municipal Act of 1867." Ayes: Aldermen Russell and Broadfoot; noes: Alderman French. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council remove Parker's fence off the Lane Cove Road, and that the road be formed in its proper place." Withdrawn. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That application be made to Government to ask whether money is still allowed for alignment posts." Ayes: Aldermen Russell and Pollard; noes: Alderman French. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Surveyor-General respecting the Greenwich Road." Proposed by the Mayor,—"That the whole of the Council, if possible, wait upon the Surveyor-General." Carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council show what amount of taxes have been received on the western side of the Lane Cove Road since its incorporation." Carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council show what amount of money has been expended for municipal works on the western side." Carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That it be shown how much money has been paid for clerk, collector, and minor expenses on the western side." Ayes: Alderman Russell; noes: Aldermen French, Broadfoot, and Pollard. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the full particulars be published from 7th and 10th motions." Not carried. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council appoint a competent person as clerk, collector, and overseer for works; his labour not to exceed one day and a half per week, and not to exceed £50 per annum." Amendment by Alderman Broadfoot,—"That applications be called for a competent person as overseer, clerk, and collector for this Council." Ayes: Aldermen Broadfoot and Russell; noes: the Mayor, Aldermen French and Pollard. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the Council purchase one acre or half an acre of land, on the side of the Lane Cove Road, to build a Council Chamber, and to borrow the money to build it." Ayes: Alderman Russell; noes: Aldermen French, Broadfoot, and Pollard. Moved by Alderman Russell,—"That the property be assessed by two paid assessors." Ayes: the Mayor, Aldermen Broadfoot and Russell; noes: Aldermen Pollard and French. The Council then rose.—R. HARNETT.

WAVERLEY.—A meeting of this Council was held on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant. Present—The Mayor (Mr. Robert Yeend), Aldermen J. Birrell, Walter Smith, J. Macpherson, William Cary, David Fletcher, W. Henderson, S. Dickson, and L. Beallie. The minutes of business transacted at the last Council meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: Letter read forwarded to the manager of Joint Stock Bank, intimating that all cheques drawn on the account would bear the signature of the Mayor (Mr. R. Yeend), and Mr. J. Macpherson (the treasurer). Reports: Alderman Beallie, chairman of the Improvement Committee, brought up a report having reference to a complaint from Mr. Joseph Dickson, that damage had been sustained by him in consequence of [illegible] sand washing from the roadway upon his land. Report received. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up and moved the adoption of a report recommending payment of sundry accounts amounting to £39 18s. Committee's report was adopted. Special Business: The Mayor laid upon the table the balance-sheet of the revenue and expenditure of the borough for the half-year ending 31st January, 1870—certified correct by the auditors, Messrs. Thomas Bransnall and Thomas B. Walker. The report of the two valuers for current year, upon the valuation of rateable property within the borough, was read and received. The Mayor also submitted to the Council the three books containing aforesaid valuation. Notices of motion: 1. Moved by Alderman J. Macpherson, seconded by Alderman Beallie, and carried,—"That the Improvement Committee be instructed to estimate the cost of ballasting and completing Smithers-street from Cowper-street to Newland-street." 2. Moved by Alderman S. Dickson, leave to amend the motion being granted,—"That a deputation, to consist of the Mayor, Alderman Birrell, and the mover, be appointed by this Council to wait upon the Honorable the Minister for Lands, to urge the necessity of a cemetery for the eastern suburbs, and that the Borough of Woollahra and Paddington be invited to co-operate in this movement." The motion having been seconded by Alderman Henderson, was put and passed. 3. Upon the motion of Alderman S. Dickson, seconded by Alderman Walter Smith, it was resolved,—"That this Municipal Council do hereby appoint the Council Clerk to represent this body corporate in the conduct of any action, suit, or other proceeding in any court of law or equity, by, for, or on account of or against such corporate body, as if such action, suit, or proceeding had been brought or instituted by, for, on account of, or against such Mayor or corporate body." 4. Moved by Alderman Birrell, seconded by Alderman Cary, and carried,—"That this Council, having before them the valuation of rateable property within the borough as contained in the three municipal ward books, made by the duly appointed valuers, Messrs. Tatton and Mortimer, do now proceed, on the basis of such valuation, to make an assessment of such rateable property, under the provisions and for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867." 5. Moved by Alderman Cary, seconded by Alderman Macpherson, and resolved,—"That the assessment upon rateable property within this borough, as contained in Bondi, Waverley, and Nelson Ward books, be now adopted by this Municipal Council as the assessment for the now current year, 1870-71, and that the corporate seal be affixed thereto." 6. Moved by Alderman Cary, seconded by Alderman Smith, and carried,—"That a rate be levied by this Council for the now current year, 1870-71, of 1s. in the pound on the assessed value of the rateable property within this borough, under the provisions and for the purposes of section 164 of the Municipalities Act." 7. Moved by Alderman Fletcher, seconded by Alderman S. Dickson, "That this Council, in accordance with section 176 of said Act, hereby fixes and appoints Thursday, 14th April next, as the day and date on which appeals against the valuation of rateable property shall be heard." Question put by the Mayor, and carried unanimously. This concluded the business of the meeting.—W. MORTIMER, Council Clerk.

HUNTER'S HILL.—A meeting of the Borough Council was held on Friday last. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Owen, Palser, Jack, and Gale. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was received from Mr. P. H. Henderson, protesting against the carrying out of a resolution of the Council to plant an avenue of trees in Ferry-street. Referred to the Mayor to acknowledge. A letter from Mr. Hyde, on the subject of an engagement of the hall for a lecture, was received. Tenders were received for forming a covered drain through the property adjoining the Hunter's Hill wharf. The lowest tender, viz., that of John Quirk, was accepted. One tender only was received for trenching and fencing for trees in Ferry-street. It was therefore decided to invite tenders again. The proposed new by-laws were brought up by Alderman Owen. The by-laws were read through, and, on the motion of Alderman Palser, seconded by Alderman Gale, they were adopted; to be signed by the Mayor and transmitted to the Government for confirmation. Sundry accounts were received and referred to the Finance Committee for report. Free Lectures: It was announced by Alderman Owen that Professor Smith had kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "The Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies," the month after next. Lectures for March, April, and June were spoken of, and aldermen deputed to make necessary arrangements. The Council then rose.—JAMES SEYMOUR, Clerk.

REDFERN.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held on Friday, the 4th instant. Present: The Mayor (Mr. George Renwick), with Aldermen Spence, Bingham, Andrew, Allen, Sutton, and Farr. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. A circular letter was read from the Town Clerk, Sydney, stating,—"The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the members of the Sydney and suburban municipalities held at the Town Hall on the 1st instant, viz.:—'That a sub-committee, consisting of the mayor and one alderman of each municipality be appointed to consider the question of the management of licensed omnibuses, and report thereon to a general meeting to be convened as early as possible.'" The Council went into committee to consider tenders for valuing all rateable property in the borough. Six tenders were submitted. Alderman Allen moved,—"That the tender of Messrs. Belding and Hector be accepted. Seconded by Alderman Farr. An amendment was moved by Alderman Sutton,—"That the tender of Messrs. Sanderson and Fox be accepted." Seconded by Alderman Spence. The motion was carried. The Council resumed and confirmed the resolution of committee, and the meeting terminated. Friday, 11th instant.—The usual fortnightly meeting of Council was held this day. Present: The Mayor and a full Council. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £28 1s 6d., which, on the motion of Alderman Williamson, seconded by Alderman Farr, was adopted and payment ordered. Correspondence: A letter was read addressed by the Mayor to the Australian Joint Stock Bank, with reference to the cash credit, and a reply thereto from the bank was also read, and received. A letter was read from the Corporation of Sydney, stating in reply to a letter from this Council of the 12th ultimo, that instructions have been given to carry out the forming and ballasting of Cleveland-street, between Bourke and Dowling streets. A letter was read from Joseph Hill and Isaac Palser, requesting the Council to gutter Raleigh-street, in front of their newly erected premises. Alderman Williamson moved,—"That this matter be referred to the Improvement Committee." Seconded by Alderman Sutton, and carried. Alderman Hudson moved, pursuant to notice,—"That the bridge on the gutter at the premises of Mr. James, Walls-street, be removed and the kerb lowered to admit of vehicles passing over." Seconded by Alderman Williamson, and carried. Moved by Alderman Hudson, and seconded by Alderman Williamson,—"That the assessment or rate notices be served once for the whole year, instead of half-yearly as heretofore." Amendment moved by Alderman Farr, and seconded by Alderman Andrew,—"That the assessment or rate notices be served half-yearly as heretofore." The amendment was carried. Alderman Allen moved,—"That the clerk be directed to write to the Gas Company, inquiring what is now the cost of street lamps, and the rate for lighting the same, per annum?" Seconded by Alderman Sutton, and carried. Question; Alderman Williamson asked,—"When it is probable the culvert, resolved on some time ago, to be constructed in Botany Road will be commenced?" The Mayor said the work will be ordered as soon as the state of the finances will admit of it. Notice of motion by Alderman Farr,—That Morehead-street be formed and ballasted from Cooper-street to the Albert Cricket Ground, at a probable cost of £800. The Council then went into committee for the purpose of considering tenders. For the erection of municipal hall and chambers, in Pitt-street, upwards of thirty tenders were submitted, and carefully considered, and the following were adopted on the motion of Alderman Farr and Spence, viz.:—The tender of Mr. David Lowe for mason and brick work, that of Mr. J. Foulkes for finishing trades, and of Messrs. Reid and Smith for plastering—the total amount being £1766. The Council resumed, and confirmed the resolution of committee, and the meeting then rose.—W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As I have lately seen in your journal several articles and letters respecting the question of the "Superannuation of decayed Public Servants," may I ask you to do me the favour to insert in your columns at an early date the following clause in the Secretary of State's despatch with the Constitution Act, dated the 20th July, 1855, which should be read by all persons who desire a just and honourable settlement of the matter, which will no doubt be shortly discussed in Parliament:—"19. But, with respect to the holders of the present interests, whether in the salaries or pensions provided for them, her Majesty's Government entertain the opinion, in which they do not doubt the concurrence of yourself and the Legislature, that the maintenance of those interests is incumbent on the Crown, in order to keep faith with individuals and incumbent on the Legislature in due execution of its compact with the Crown. I have therefore to instruct you to reserve for the assent of the Crown any bill which may affect such interests (those, namely, of present incumbents), either in such salaries or pensions, unless, in your discretion, you think proper to negative it."

JUSTICE.

March 16.

LASSOING A LOCOMOTIVE.—The *Sacramento Reporter* says a new tribe of Indians has been discovered near Independence, on the line of the Central Pacific, who would not seem to be as well posted in regard to railroad matters as their redskin brethren of the plains. The other day a locomotive having passed by to their bewilderment, they resolved to lay in wait or pursue and lariat the monster. Accordingly they made a very strong lariat, and perceiving the mystery approaching, stretched it across the track, either end being held firmly by twenty or thirty of the would-be captors. The engine came thundering along, the lariat was struck just below the head-light, and it is said the Indians exhibited greater feats of ground and lofty tumbling than were ever seen in a first-class circus.

At the Paris Gymnase, "Froufrou" is drawing crowds still; and some days ago, M. de Metternich, being a spectator there, the words in the play, "Why do you care for a duel? we see so many duels now," aroused so much laughter that it was difficult to proceed.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Gin	22	18	0
Whisky	16	[illegible]	0
Rum	186	10	[illegible]
All other spirits	138	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine	83	7	[illegible]
Tobacco and snuff	326	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea	365	14	[illegible]
Pilotage	74	12	0
Dues	4	10	0
Ad valorem	69	13	4
Total	£1349	6	4

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb sold by auction to-day the damaged portion of the cargo of teas ex Elso, and realised fair prices, ranging from 8d. to 17d. per lb., in bond, net cash. A quantity of groceries was also quitted at market rates. A parcel of Liverpool salt, damaged, brought £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s.

The improvement noticed in yesterday's wool sale was also perceptible at those held this afternoon. There was good competition for all the lots offered, and very little remained unsold. Scoured realised 10¾d. to 14½d.; hand-washed, 6¾d. to 14d.; fleece, 11d. to 14¾d.; greasy, 3½d. to 7d. Sheepskins were in short supply, and sold readily up to 5½d. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench: W over N, 13 bales fleece wool at 13¾d., 1 pieces at 8d., 3 bales handwashed at 8¾d. to 11½d., 1 grey at 7½d. Sheepskins at 4d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: L<, 6 bales fleece wool at 13d., 1 washed locks at 4½d., 1 greasy at 6d. Sheepskins at 4d. to 4½d., pelts at 1½d.

By Mr. Devlin: W, 17 bales scoured wool at 13½d; 1 clippings at 7¾d., 1 at 8½d.; PC over YC, 5 greasy at 6½d., 2 at 6¾d., 1 skin at 8½d., 4 mixed at 4½d. 10 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 4½d.

By Messrs. Harrison and Jones: A conjoined to diamond, 8 bales fleece wool at 13¾d., 1 mixed at 9d., 1 pieces at 8¾d.; C&N, 3 fleece at 11½d., 3 pieces at 7¾d., 1 black at 9¾d., 1 handwashed at 6¾d; DH&Co., 5 scoured at 14½d.; in small lots, 8 fleece at 11d. to 12½d.; 9 greasy at 5½d. to 7d., 6 pieces and broken at 4d. to 8d. 5 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 5½d.; pelts at 1d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: Barmedman, 57 bales greasy wool at 5½d.; J heart B, 5 fleece at 13½d., 3 locks at 8d., 5 bellies and pieces at 7¾d.; IHS, 10 scoured at 12½d., 2 at 10¾d.; Taurus over Bull's Head, 7 fleece at 12d., 3 pieces at 7d, 2 locks at 6d; in small lots, 13 greasy at 5d. to 6½d., 9 mixed at 2¾d. to 10½d., 2 locks and pieces at 6d. and 7d., 1 clippings at 2¾d., 3 lambs at 9¾d., 2 hand-washed at 14d., 1 fleece, at 14¾d. 3 lots sheepskins at 2½d. to 4d.; pelts at 1½d.

The *Brisbane Courier* of Saturday reports of the markets:—

All mail communication by sea and land has been cut off by the weather or the floods during the past week, and as a consequence there have been no transactions worth speaking of during the week. Flour is rather firmer, and quotations are now made about 10s higher than last week—namely, from £15 to £15 per ton for prime brands. In imported other goods there has been no change worthy of record. As regards produce there is nothing doing. We have heard nothing respecting the maize crop, but no doubt a good deal has been damaged. For potatoes there has been no demand, and there is not likely to be any considerable inquiry until farming operations again fall into their usual course. The Harriet Armitage, from Belfast, brings about 200 tons. Prices are now about £4 to £4 10s. per ton.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses; at half-past 2, Fat Lambs.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at half-past 11, Flour; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

H. VAUGHAN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Muntz Metal, Furniture, Mangle, Clothing, &c.; at 137, Castlereagh-street, at 2, Crab Winch, Stoves, Bench, Old Brass, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Slops, Hats, Caps, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Manchester and Glasgow Goods, Woollens, Canvas, Harmonium, Davenport, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Schooner Mariposa; at the Circular Quay, at 2, Baltic Red Deals.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, Land and two Cottages, Dowling and Duke streets; House, 113, Dowling-street; two Shops and Dwellings, Newtown.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 2, Unredeemed Pledges.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Clothing, Tweeds, Drapery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

LINTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Lambs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit, &c.; at 4, Sheepskins, &c.

O. B. ESSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Tallow, Hides, &c.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Horns, Bones, Hair, Mess Beef, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Produce Stores, at half-past 10, Leather; at 11, Hides, Hair, Tallow, &c.

G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep and Lambs.

H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

J. R. NORTH AND CO.—On the Premises, Norwood, Petersham, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

A GOOD story comes from America respecting the late Mr. Raymond, editor of the *New York Times*. It seems that he was once on the staff of the *Tribune*, where he acquired a fine reputation as a reporter. On one occasion (this was before the days of the telegraph) Mr. Raymond undertook to report from Boston a speech of Daniel Webster's, then in the full blaze of his career. The rival dailies of New York each sent two short-hand, or phonographic reporters to work against Mr. Raymond, who was a stranger to their art. His method of reporting was an abbreviated long-hand of his own invention. Mr. Webster's speech was one of the finest he ever delivered. Hurrying, after its conclusion, to the wharf at Boston, the several New York reporters, Mr. Raymond among them, took passage on the night boat for New York. The reporters, perceiving the impossibility of getting so long a speech in type after the boat's arrival in time for the next morning's papers, disposed themselves at their ease to enjoy the trip home. Mr. Raymond was missed, but his absence was not considered singular until late at night. Then one of his rivals made the astonishing discovery that the steamboat contained a small printing-office at Mr. Raymond's exclusive service, and that the quiet young "*Tribune* man" was writing off copy at a tremendous rate, which was promptly taken in hand and set up by the compositors taken along with him. When the boat arrived, late in the morning, Daniel Webster's entire speech reported by Mr. Raymond, was in type. The report thus prepared—several columns in length, was immediately thrown into the "forms," and at 6 a.m. the *Tribune* served its readers, of course, in advance of all other journals, with the full account of what Mr. Webster had said in Boston the previous evening.

THE PRICE OF MEDICAL ATTENDANCE IN GERMANY.—The profession in the Northern Confederation of Germany have just been freed from a very disagreeable burden—the official fixing of remuneration. In that country, the price of many commodities is settled by Government. Nor was the amount claimable for medical care exempt from the rule. The prices, when the official scale is adhered to, are ridiculously low, and no longer in keeping with the changes which have taken place since 1815. The new Prussian code recites that the amount of remuneration must be left to the parties themselves, a new scale being in preparation, to be used when a court of law is to decide upon the claim.

The free and easy divorce laws of Indiana are giving rise to some curious results. A widow residing at New Albany, in that State, who held property from her deceased husband so long as she remained single, really married and found that she had lost control over the property. She and her husband agreed to quarrel repeatedly in the presence of witnesses, so that a divorce on the ground of "incompatibility of temper" was easily obtained. An hour was sufficient for the divorced lady to transfer her property to the man from whom she had been divorced and another half-hour for a second marriage with him.

Eugenie changed her toilette three times in 12 hours on board the train as she went East. She probably changed her train.

Mattie Davis, one of the New Orleans *demi monde*, "hoped God might paralyse her if it wasn't so," and she was instantly struck blind, deaf, and dumb. She remained in the comatose state for seventy-two hours, when she died.

UP AND DOWN.—A doting mother of a waggish boy, having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labeled them, "Put up by Mrs. D——." Johnny, having discovered them, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnny D——."

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THE INFLUENCE OF CHURCH MUSIC.

(From the Musical Standard.)

We do not profess in the following observations to argue the why and the wherefore of a very important sign of the times; but merely mention what many will reluctantly admit to be a fact, viz., the decreasing influence of pulpit eloquence. But a very few years ago, any talented and faithful clergyman had generally the gratification of preaching to crowded and attentive audiences. Somehow this is not the rule in the present day, and whatever apologists may say to the contrary, we fear that the people, as a rule, do not go to church or chapel solely to hear sermons. The clergy themselves are fast coming to this conviction. In a far too general sense people go to the sanctuary without any defined idea or object, although a desire to be considered religiously consistent may be one governing motive. Reasonable but not excessive attention to formal religious exercises may be seen in most congregations, but for indications of earnest devotion we must not look among Protestant worshippers. The outward signs of true worship are becoming painfully less, and consistent ministers are cognisant of the fact, as is evident by the present practice of giving to pulpit discourses a sensational tendency, as well as finding other devices for retaining the desired attractiveness and authority of the pulpit. In the opinion of many of the clergy, the people are becoming unmanageable, and although, as a rule, the churches are tolerably well attended, piety is questionable. This, then, is a fault to be remedied. Then there is the poorer part of our population; those almost innumerable masses who scarcely ever attend church. These and the formally religious may be influenced if the clergy can be brought to fully appreciate the importance of what—according to Old Testament authority—is undoubtedly the great mainspring of religion—music. David of old fully recognised this medium of communicating with the Almighty, when he addressed so many of his beautiful psalms to "The Chief Musician." The influence which David found so potent still exist in all their vitality, in proof of which we need only point to the vast congregations attending the special services in St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, York Minister, and other of our cathedral churches. Nay, look where we will, it will always be found that where there is complete musical service, there also will there be a crowded church, and worshippers manifesting more devotion than can be found in any church or chapel where the service is simple and monotonous.

In many English churches where full choral service has been introduced, the success has not been such as was anticipated; but in such cases it will generally be found that this want of success is attributable to carelessness, or an absence of sufficient interest in the preparation of the service by those whose duty it is to foster and encourage it. It is recorded by one incumbent who has introduced a full choral service that the effect has been very marked. The cost of the choir is about £100 a year, and the introduction of more music does not add much to the cost, the choir themselves being desirous of singing more. The taste for music is, the incumbent observes, rapidly increasing, and extending to those who are extremely sensitive as to Ritualism or Romanising tendencies; people who have almost in the same breath expressed their approval of choral services and their strong disapproval of Ritualistic practices. This feeling, this increasing love for music, the clergyman continues, is not shared to the same extent by the poor as by the better class; but is rapidly increasing among the poor. The choristers are young men employed in shops during the week, and boys from the schools.

Now, many clergymen are not sufficiently alive to the importance of keeping the members of their choirs interested in their work. An efficient choir will not be content to do the same service, or nearly so, for a long succession of Sundays. Such monotony is objectionable not only to the choir, but to the congregation. If a vocalist be educated, the less likely is he or she to remain satisfied with singing dull Luther or dreary Tallis. Pride in the work is one important element in any progress to efficiency, and no one can be proud of a dull monotonous round of Anglican dum-dum hymn-tunes and unmelodious chants. The question of progress is one upon which choirs and ministers often come to rupture; the latter will too frequently act obstructively. Not being musical themselves, they fail to see the advantages of an extended répertoire in affording increased zest to the members of the choir, and an agreeable change to the worshipping assembly. The music of the Church bequeathed to us offers to the musicians and to the clergyman one of the finest fields of study and research, and must produce the most happy results if judiciously followed up; there being such a field, it is lamentable to find any one content to go on in their accustomed dull routine, day after day, unimproving and unimproved. That the clergy do not of themselves attach due importance to the musical elements of their mission is only too apparent. In the various congresses of the body the subject is but incidentally alluded to; not, we believe, from any decided objection (although a feeling of jealousy is ascribed to them), but entirely through a false reliance upon the preaching powers of the order; an error of judgment which can only be corrected by a pressure from without. However, we venture to predict that there are better days in store; the lay element must have a stronger voice in church government, and the labour of the Establishment will in time become more classified, with a view to greater efficiency. The most efficient elements of usefulness will then have due prominence, and full choral service may be the rule, and not the exception.

THE MEDICAL SYSTEM OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

In the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Laboulaye publishes an article on the military medical system of France and of the United States, from which it appears that the French system is, after the Russian, one of the very worst in Europe. The deaths among Russian troops from starvation, infection, and general neglect are known, in time of war, to be infinitely more numerous than those resulting from wounds received before the enemy. The French army suffers greatly, though not in the same extent as the Russian, from similar causes. The French *troupier*, the hero of so many songs, the chief character in so many sprightly farces, is habitually underfed, habitually unwashed, habitually ill clothed, and, taking him all in all, is a feebler and more unhealthy man than the "pekin" he so much despises. M. Gustave Paz, the well known professor of gymnastics, declares in his "Gymnastique Obligatoire" that by reason of their athletic exercises the soldiers of France constitute "the only virile part of the population." Such would doubtless be the case if, as M. Paz seems to believe, gymnastics could take the place of everything else that conduces to health. But an adequate supply of food is also necessary, and M. Laboulaye tells us, in the first place, that the French soldier does not get enough animal nourishment. Personal cleanliness, another essential condition of health, is not attended to in the French army. The administration does not neglect it, it ignores it. French soldiers are provided with water for washing their face and hands, but not with towels; and, in spite of strict orders to the contrary, they generally dry themselves with the sheets of their beds. "The Romans," says M. Laboulaye, "never in constructing barracks forgot to furnish them with hot baths;" and he might have added that the Russian soldier, in time of peace, always gets his bath of vapour, soap-suds, and hot water once a week. In the French army baths are altogether unknown. Naturally, then, the atmosphere of the close, unventilated barracks in which a number of French soldiers are put to sleep together is far from pure. It lends itself readily to the propagation of typhus. The rate of mortality in the French army, consisting of the most robust portion of the population, is 10 per cent., while among the rest of the population, old and young, it is only 5 per cent.

If such is the rate of mortality among French troops in time of peace, what must it be in time of war? In the Crimean expedition the French lost 95,615 men, of whom only 10,240 remained on the field of battle. Another 10,000 died of their wounds, and no less than 75,000 succumbed to illness. The death rate from wounds was 34 per 1000; from illness, 121 per 1000. During the whole period of the Crimean war, the mortality in the English army, sorely tried, during the first winter, was at the rate of 23 per 1000 from wounds, 93 per 1000 from illness. During the second winter, at a time when regular hostilities had ceased, 12,872 scorbutic patients entered the French hospitals, of whom 964 died, and 19,303 typical patients, of whom 10,278 died. At the same epoch the English army, one-third as numerous as the French, had but 209 scorbutic and 31 typical patients, of whom only 17 died. M. Laboulaye explains to his readers that the sufferings of the English army during the first winter having been powerfully described in the special correspondence of the *Times*, a medical commission was appointed and sent out, and that it was to the reforms introduced by this commission that the marked change in the sanitary condition of the English army and the contrast it presented to that of the French army were due. "If Mr. Russell had been a Frenchman," he adds, "and if he had allowed himself to publish on our system a quarter of what he wrote about the English commissariat, he would, without doubt, after the publication of his first letter, have been driven from the camp as a calumniator."

At the beginning of the Crimean war the French losses from illness were comparatively slight; but they soon began to increase, and went on increasing at an alarming rate. In the physical weakness of a French army during a second year's campaign—a condition brought about by insufficient, inappropriate diet, the neglect of important sanitary precautions, and the want of adequate medical attendance—M. Laboulaye sees the explanation of that inability on the part of the French to secure their conquests which it has been the custom to attribute to their national levity of character. When sickness has once attacked a French army, so severe are the labours, so great are the dangers incurred by the overworked military surgeons that in the Crimean war, while the English army (according to M. Laboulaye) did not lose one surgeon, the French army out of 450 surgeons lost eighty-two. Their loss in surgeons was proportionately twice as great as their loss in soldiers; and at the outset the French army, three times as numerous as the English, had only the same number of medical attendants. Nor in regard to numbers will the French military medical system bear comparison with the Prussian. In the Prusso-Austrian war the Prussian troops were attended by 1953 surgeons, whereas the whole medical body attached to the French army includes only 1083 surgeons. But to exhibit the poverty of the French system in the strongest possible light it is with the medical system of the American army as seen during the civil war that it should be contrasted. Abundant medical stores were furnished by the Government, but the luxuries—the soup, the beefiea, the wine, the whisky, the tobacco—for the convalescents were to a great extent the gift of individuals; and in France such gifts are not looked for, are seldom made, and are even discouraged by the authorities. It is assumed that the French army has no wants that are not adequately supplied by the Government; and when, during the Italian campaign, presents were forwarded by private persons for the benefit of the troops, it was officially announced that such contributions were not required, and that those already received would be sold, and the proceeds in money paid into the general fund.

Ill fed in time of peace, worse cared for in time of war, the French soldier, concludes M. Laboulaye, is the victim of injustice and neglect. Thereupon he recommends that "interpellations" be put to the Government at the earliest opportunity on the subject of the soldier's diet and of the medical attendance provided for him; and he urges the Chamber, however the subject may be presented to them, not to allow it to be used for party purposes, but to consider that it affects the national interests and honour.

LIGHT.

(From the American Herald of Health.)

The doctors are unanimous in urging the sanitary virtues of sunlight. On this point all the schools agree—homœopathic, allopathic, hydropathic—and all consent that the sun has a first rank as a "healing medium." No pills, no powders, no lotions, no fluids are so potent in their influences, so infallible in their exhibition, as this imponderable ray, which is never spent. Galen, Hahnemann, and Priessnitz alike assume that light is essential to the effect of their remedies. The medical theory that a sick chamber must be gloomy and dark has ceased to have favour in any method of practice. A first requisite in choosing a site for a hospital is that it shall be sunny. This is quite as important as that it shall be dry, and indeed if it is not sunny it cannot be dry. The perfect hospital will be that which shall have the sun on all sides all the day, if the light can be so twisted by an Irish genius—which shall let it fall on all the beds in all the wards. In our recent war, the unlucky patients who found themselves billeted on the shady side of the hospital wards had the trial of knowing that their confinement would be probably doubled; a severe wound on the sunny side would heal more quickly than a slight wound on the shady side. Even with the best ventilation the malaria would cling in the blood which had only a northern light to drive it out. One could note the contrast in passing between the beds of the patients who were sitting or lying in the sun, with those who were condemned to the shade. This large experience of the hospitals in the war converted many who were sceptics about light as a healing agent, and who went into the service with the lingering prejudice that the sick should be kept dark as well as kept quiet. Actinic influence is now not a fancy to be laughed at, but a fact to be considered and used. Hereafter curtains on sick beds will be not only superfluous but a positive nuisance, to be put aside with all speed.

The exact reason, and the exact way of this sanitary influence of sunlight, are not yet fully understood, but the fact is acknowledged. It is an influence which works in all kinds of disease. Inflammatory diseases, nervous diseases, digestive troubles, are all cured by a full supply of the sun's rays. These rays assist others remedies, and are the substitute for many remedies. They work in the allopathic way upon jaundice and bilious maladies, bringing light out of darkness; and they work in the homœopathic way upon pale lymphatic disorders, changing the unhealthy pallor to the whiteness of health. The direct action of the sun upon the skin is, indeed, dreaded by many, and it is not probable that any protest of a journal of health will lessen the sale of French kid gloves, or drive veils out of use. A white hand and a fair cheek will still be preferred to the bronze and tan of a sun-browned skin. Some protection against the burning of the sun may be allowed. The best sanitary influence of the sunlight is not that of the hot ray directly upon the skin, but rather of the light in the air that is around the body, the light that envelopes rather than the light that impinges upon the frame. The sunny atmosphere, more than the battery of rays, forces the frame into vigour. Reflected sunlight, if we can have plenty of it, is even better than the direct sunlight. The diffused stream, more than the exuberant fountain, dispenses the blessing. It is enough if we are only in the light, and it is not necessary to be always "under the sun." By an arrangement of pivoted mirrors, such as the damsels of Amsterdam use to bring images of the street into their chambers, one may get the disk of the sun itself into the room; but there is no need of that, if the reflected light is allowed to enter freely. This light does not lose its virtue, though it may have been beaten back from wall or tower, and may have taken many paths on its capricious race from its orb in the sky. We may get all the good of the sunlight without being either burned or dazzled; without feeling too sharply the hot hand of the sun upon our head.

The health-giving influence of light is undoubtedly large upon the mind. It makes us cheerful, hopeful, and buoyant.

We may condense into a few practical rules the substance of these rambling remarks. First, in building, or buying, or hiring a house, choose always a site where there is abundance of light. Avoid dark lanes, neighbourhoods where there are high walls, or thick groves, or any obstruction which shuts out the sun. A cottage with three rooms and light in them is better than a palace with thirty halls and chambers, where the light must be made by artificial aids.

Then, secondly, live in those rooms of the house in which the light has freest entrance; sit in them, eat in them, sleep in them. If any are to be shut up and kept for state occasions, or for the reception of rare visitors, let them be the darkest rooms of the house, the north and east rooms rather than the south and west. Let the sunny rooms be those which are the most constantly used.

In the third place, have such finish of the house in walls, ceiling, furniture, drapery, decorations, as shall assist and multiply, not absorb and destroy the light. As far as possible let the brightness that comes into the house be met and repeated by the brightness that stays in the house. Have colours in the furniture that will be brought out and not ruined by the light falling upon them.

In the fourth place, give the light plenty of room to come in at the windows. When a bay-window is built, with its treble surface of glass, do not neutralise its excellent gift by a treble fold of damask, and so destroy its beauty and its use. It is bad when two bay-windows on the same side of the house, hinder each other's freedom, like the Siamese twins with their fatal ligament. But it is worse when within the house the heavy folds of a curtain make the projecting window a useless excrescence.

And perhaps we ought to add a fifth rule, to get as much sunlight as we can in the day by early rising. That constant phenomenon which kindles the rapture of so many makers of verses, but is rarely witnessed in the cities, the rising of the sun, should not be altogether taken for granted. The morning light is good light for health as well as for song. Gaslight destroys more eyes than sunlight, and the wear and tear of evening riot ruin more furniture than any bleaching of sun through the windows. It is safe to say that at no season of the year should the quantity of artificial light which we use be greater than the quantity of natural light. In the dead of winter the sun ought still to be the first of the torch-bearers. No amount of artificial light, whether of candles, or oils, or oil from the rock, or magnesium, or oxygen, or the electric current, can match or reach the bounty of that great ever-flowing reservoir in the heavens. What amazing folly, for men who have such large estate in lands, and houses, and stocks to shut themselves all day in dark corners, and scheme and figure by gaslight how they may add to their stores! Wiser is the farmer, who sows and reaps under the open sky, than he whose wealth is gained by a light which warms only to lameness and premature old age. The gospel of light needs especially to be preached to those whose work is among warehouses and in the haunts of traffic.

SELF-SUPPORTING PRISONS.

(From the Builder.)

There is a strange though unintentional perversity about the national treatment of criminals and paupers. In both cases the industrious ratepayers, while in too many instances overworked themselves, provide for able-bodied criminals and paupers, but especially for criminals, good food and lodging, with attendance, and nothing profitable to do. In the case of criminals, the utmost attention is paid to their sanitary welfare; and while their paymasters are stifling themselves and their families in stuffy back shops and unventilated underground bedrooms, lighted by dim "dips," they provide for Bill Sykes and his friends well aired and ventilated, clean, tidy, winter-warmed, snug, and cheerfully-lighted places of abode, where, if they sing "We've got no work to do," it must be with a wink of the eye, if it is not with the tongue in the cheek. And Bill may well think what donkeys his bread-winners are! How long is this ridiculous and absurd system to continue? Not only ought both criminals and paupers to labour, while able, for their own food and lodging, but criminals ought to make restitution for the wrongs they have done. If criminals knew that in prison they must earn their bread like honest working people, they would soon learn to prefer work with liberty to work with imprisonment. If paupers were called upon to provide for themselves and their families in work houses, there would be fewer suicides and family murders on account of starvation, because there would be less disgrace in the name of a workhouse than there is now. It is shameful that such is the state of matters, that the name of a prison is not more disgraceful nor more repelling than the name of a workhouse; if so much, and that so much better is the treatment of villainous criminals than the treatment of honest but unfortunate paupers, that there is thus an evident temptation of the starving poor to steal, and so prepare for a prison, rather than go to a workhouse. The nation is thus truly inculcating—teaching—crime. In this money-worshipping age, to be poor is itself virtually a crime; and really, as bankrupt debtors used to be put into prison where criminals are put, it would be more consistent, and almost better, to do away with workhouses altogether, and send all paupers to prison. They might at least obtain treatment on a level with that of criminals, and not fare worse than they in all respects.

On the subject of self-supporting prisons, there is an able article in the *Christian Times*, from which we shall quote a few passages:—

"The State prison of Massachusetts returns a clear revenue of £5000 per annum to the State, after paying all costs and salaries. Many French prisons are nearly self-supporting. Even in the distant Antipodes, the gaol of Dunedin, with 789 inmates, defrays all its charges by the profit of its prison labour, and returns a surplus of nearly £1400. In France, the prisoners are provided with lodging, bread, and water, by the State; what further is needed must be earned by their own hands, opportunity being given. Why should it not be so here? Because the House of Lords Committee in 1863 reported against remunerative prison labour, contrary to the evidence of two experienced prison inspectors and many able officers; and the 1865 Act carried into effect their lordships' views. Will the ratepayers of Middlesex and other counties cheerfully permit their pockets to be thus lightened to support strong and lazy criminals, merely because such a system has once been agreed to by a Lords' Committee?

"It is a question which materially affects the morals of the kingdom, the security of property, and the county rates. The chaplain of a self-supporting American gaol last year visited this country, and inspected its prisons. On his return he published the result of his observations, and after remarking, 'I was greatly surprised in my visits to learn how very little the prisons in Great Britain generally yield to their own support (about 1½d. per day per head).' He states that he was told that the present system was considered more 'deterrent.' He adds, 'I asked if this was the practical result of the course, and was assured it was not; for that the number of recommittals was large—not less than 39 per cent.'

"During the past three years the London Howard Association, for the diffusion of information on criminal treatment, has widely aroused public attention to this question, and much progress has been made, considering the restrictions of the prison laws. At Wakefield Gaol the inmates earn about £8000 per annum, chiefly by mats. At Holloway nearly £1000 have been received in one year for tailoring (officers' uniforms) done within the walls. At Bedford Prison the inmates earn about £600 per annum. Manchester New Bailey, Preston, Durham, Newcastle, York, Birmingham, Hull, Petworth, Liverpool (borough), Devonport, Leeds, Chester, and other prisons, are also making much progress in this direction. It is found by experience that useful labour may be rendered quite as punitory and deterrent (by means of task-work) as the hardest treadwheel exercise; and, indeed, far more so. The governor of Devonport Gaol recently related to Mr. Tallack, Secretary to the Howard Association, an incident which well illustrates the effect of requiring prisoners to contribute towards their own maintenance and punishment. A vagrant, who had been confined for a fortnight, was obliged to work at hard but useful labour in his cell; and on his discharge the governor informed him that his earnings during his imprisonment had amounted to double the cost of his food, 'so that you have also contributed so much towards my salary.' This was quite a new idea to the vagrant, who at once perceived that he was making a fool of himself by entering a gaol where he must compulsorily pay for his own punishment, in addition to his support. He replied, 'Then you shall never see me here again.' And he has kept his word. Nor is this by any means a solitary instance. Let this plan be more extensively adopted, a greater variety of prison industry enforced (in lieu of the too general mat-making), and a more practical prison legislation enacted, and the result, instead of increased prisons, will be not only diminished rates, but also a most gratifying reformation of criminals as a class."

SMALL FEET IN CHINA.

(From the Chinese Recorder.)

The Tartar women do not wear small feet, but shoes with a large square piece of wood in the middle of the sole. These, likewise, appear very inconvenient; but in wet weather or muddy streets they raise the finely-embroidered satin slipper above danger. In Peking the Tartar element is so strong that small feet are less frequently seen than in the south. The small foot, too, is much larger here. A milder form of compression, especially among the country people, exists; the four toes being bound under the foot, without changing the direction of the heel very much. Ladies in the south desire a three-inch foot; here they are content with a seven-inch. The Chinese have naturally very small hands and feet. The proximity of the large-footed Mongols and Mantchus, and the influence of the Court, we have said, exert their influence here, and render possible the marriage of large-footed daughters to Mantchu husbands. It is illegal for the bannermen and Chinese to intermarry, nevertheless about twenty per cent. of the former marry large-footed Chinese; but the marriage of Mantchu daughters to Chinese husbands—a union not considered respectable and complimentary from a Mantchu standpoint—is rare, not more, probably, than about one per cent. The Emperor's wives and concubines must belong to the large-footed class; in other words, must be Mantchus. Women of no class beyond the above are permitted to enter the palace; and some one has said with what degree of truth I know not, that a small-footed woman entering the palace would be put to death immediately. One of Tau-kuang's concubines, Tung-fei, one day dressed herself in the habiliments of the small-footed class, and appeared before the Emperor. She was instantly ordered from his presence, and he refused ever to see her again. She remained in strict seclusion in the palace. It is a rule of this dynasty never to expel those who have been once admitted to the seraglio. Once in the Forbidden City, always there. The Chinese generally choose, or rather have chosen for them by their mothers or go-betweens, a small-footed woman for their first or principal wife; and they themselves add to this, by purchase or otherwise, a large-footed concubine; and vice versa, a Mantchu with a large-footed wife, if of sufficient means to maintain more, adds the desired number of small-footed secondary wives to his stock.

Poverty and necessity sometimes lay an interdict on this essential of all female beauty. The richer the families, the earlier in life is the compression commenced. Like the long nails, small feet convey the idea of gentility and exemption from labour. The strength of this fashion may be judged of from the very poorest striving to conform to it. Fashion leads mothers not to neglect this part of the education of their daughters, however careless in other matters. Few girls are taught to read; almost all have their feet bound. Fashion must always prevail over convenience. Women ought never to appear in public; in State affairs they neither assist by their counsel, nor disturb by their ambition; and thus, to make this maxim more observed, they are taught that small feet constitute beauty, and the mother's first care, therefore, is to make her daughter fashionable by making her a cripple.

The fashionable size is about three inches, but oftener five, and sometimes seven. The size depends upon the time when it was begun, and the regularity and tightness with which it is maintained. The bandages are never left off; for, after the standard size has been obtained, they are still retained to keep the shape, and give strength to the foot. Without them walking would be impossible; the unbounded and unsupported foot is too weak to support the superincumbent weight. The feet are never encased in iron shoes, as some have thought. Simple bandages are all that are employed, and are so applied across the foot as to carry the second, third, and fourth toes, and especially the fifth toe, quite under the foot, and so to obtain the least possible breadth; and by one or two turns of a figure-of-8 bandage, the foot is shortened; the heel is brought close to the ball of the big toe, and instead of forming an angle with the leg bones, it looks more like a continuation of them. The *os calcis*, from being horizontal, becomes vertical, and its posterior surface is brought to the ground. The bones of the instep are pushed out of their proper place, and made to bulge, thus giving a great prominence, and an arched crescentic form, resembling the new moon, to that part. The plantar concavity is therefore much exaggerated, and more or less filled with tough cellular tissue. The three points then, upon which the foot rests are, the heel in its new position, the ball of great toe, and the fourth and fifth toes—their upper surface having now become part of the sole. The foot and leg are greatly atrophied, and the skin shrivelled. The leg tapers from the thigh joint to the foot, in the form of a cone, without the usual feminine risings and depressions, owing to the undeveloped calf; and that, again, is caused chiefly by want of exercise and proper motion to call these muscles into action. Were it from atrophy entirely, we should expect the limb to grow from bad to worse till it was entirely destroyed. The knee and ankle joints do not bend; all movement is from the thigh joint; the gait is mincing, with the arms slinging from side to side, and the body never straight or steady. They walk or stand, one might say, on their heels; and yet, from the nature of the shoe, with the heel one or two inches higher than the toes, they may be said to walk on their toes.

SARDINES: THE NATURAL HISTORY, THE FISHERY, AND THE TRADE.

What are sardines? It would not be easy to answer this question by examining the contents of the tin canisters sold in the shops. Some of these contain fish of various sorts. To get correct information on this matter, we put the question to an eminent naturalist, Mr. J. Keast Lord, and here is his reply:—

"Sardines are the young of the pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*). They get the name of sardines from having been formerly caught in great quantities at the island of Sardinia. They are still largely taken in the Mediterranean, but for export trade chiefly off the western coast of France. The bait is of prepared cod-roe, called *rogue*, and the sardines are enclosed in fine-meshed nets, when they come to the surface to eat the *rogue*. They are beheaded, pressed into tins, covered with oil, and soldered up. Sham sardines are largely sold, preserved and packed like the real ones. These are sprats, young herrings, or any young fish with sufficient resemblance to a sardine to pass muster. It is very difficult, when these so-called sardines are headless, and pressed flat in oil, to tell them from the real ones."

Thus far Mr. Lord reports. So, it seems "there are sardines and sardines." How about the sardines of the shops? The uninitiated purchaser is not likely to be able always to discriminate when naturalists say it is difficult. To get some information on this point, and also to learn something of the statistics and the trade mysteries of the subject, we applied to Mr. Blackwell, of the firm of Crosse and Blackwell, large importers of sardines. Mr. Blackwell having first communicated with Messrs. Philippe, of Nantes, the largest exporters of the fish, reports thus:—

"Our friends Messrs. Ch. Philippe and Co. (better known as Philippe and Canaud), write us as follows:—

"'The fishing begins at the end of May and finishes towards the early part of November. The fish make their appearance in the Bay of Biscay towards Les Sables d'Olonnes, Vendée, and come up as far as Douarnenez, Bretagne, and remain between those places all summer. They are not to be found above or below those places. The sardines when they first appear are small, and begin becoming larger in July. However, they generally remain small at Les Sables d'Olonnes, and much too large at Douarnenez.

"'From two to three thousand boats, with five men in each, are employed in the fishery. The fishing takes place from three to twenty miles from the coast. The sardines are baited with *fish spawn*, called *rogue*, coming generally from Norway, in barrels of about 136 kilos. During the season of the fishing from 28,000 to 30,000 barrels of this spawn are employed.

"'As soon as the sardines are landed they are prepared, boiled in salad oil, and put into tin boxes, then re-covered with fresh oil, and soldered up.

"'The greatest activity is necessary in the preparation to obtain the good qualities that depend particularly on the freshness of the fish, and the choice of *good olive oil* is most essential. The less the sardines are touched the better they are. This is the reason (too much handling) why the sardines without bones have been soon discredited.

"'The quantity prepared every year under favourable circumstances is about 25,000,000 canisters of half size. The quarter and whole canisters are included in this calculation. The quantity we ourselves prepare (Ch. Philippe and Co.) at our four fishing places on the coast, of Brittany is according to the good or bad circumstances of the fishing—from 1,700,000 to 2,000,000 half-canisters of the largest size, those prepared by our competitors being generally of the small size.

"'The trade had lately suffered a rather severe crisis, and a request was made to the Ministre du Commerce to obtain help by protection. The Government had inquiries made by the consuls in different countries. The result was a general statement to the effect that the cause of decline was entirely due to bad preparation; and to the size of the boxes becoming each year less. The Hamburg consul mentioned that, as a proof of this, he could name a French brand, which, by the superiority of its preparation, and the larger size of the boxes, had succeeded in getting more than half the orders of his district, the importers preferring to pay a higher price by twenty francs for the case of 100 quarter-canisters than they would for any other brand.'

"So far from our friends at Nantes. With regard to the preparation to which they allude, we would remark that while theirs and all the best brands use the highest quality of oil, and by before placing them in the canisters, the ... kinds are fried and packed in very inferior ... stead of the common and cheap ... growing smaller.

"With respect to your inquiry about the ... tion of sardines in England, we cannot give ... accurate information, as there are no means ... at it. We should imagine, however, that ... third of the whole production is annually ... into England, a considerable quantity of ... rising mainly of the cheap brands, ... the Australian colonies.* Of ourselves ... easily dispose of more than a million ... Philippe and Canaud's each year if we ... them, but we have never yet been able ... many.

"A considerable number of houses are ... the trade in France, some of whom ... limited quantities of the fish. We ... heard of any being put up in this country."

To these reports, from the best authorities ... not much to add, but our readers may ... with the account of the sardine fishery ... the French coast, between Morbihan and ...

The sardines make their appearance off the coasts of the Armorican peninsula early in ... and succeed each other in countless shoals ... out the summer months. These shoals ... ten yards in width, and of variable ... considerable length. Early in the season ... small, and keep at a distance of a couple ... from the shore. This, however, is not ... case, as the fishery is sometimes carried ... fully in the small bays and roadsteads. ... end of the summer the fish, which by this ... attained their full growth, and are now ... by shoals of smaller fry, are more wary ... farther out, at a distance of several leagues ... of Belle Isle. Like herrings, they are ... apparently the most capricious manner ... spheric changes. In equally weather, ... frequently disappear for several days together.

The fishery presents many points of resemblance ... that of the herring. The nets are of the same ... tion, though of smaller mesh, and ... manner. On the approach of a shoal the ... of which carries five men and a boy, make ... head, the nets are got out (floating ...) and a lot of bait is thrown overboard, in the pursuit of which the fish entangle themselves ... tricably in the meshes. So eager are they ... efforts, and so densely and helplessly wedged ... mass become, that the nets can be hauled in ... ones substituted without disturbing the shoal.

The costliness of the bait is a serious ... limited resources of the fishers. It is made ... the milts and roes of ling-fish, and is usually ... from Norway, in barrels holding 110 kilos ... cwt.) each. The price per barrel varies ... 1867 it was as high as 110 francs, but ... barrel is assumed to be the average. About ... francs (£80,000) worth of this commodity is ... imported into France. Seventeen barrels ... francs worth, is considered the average ... per boat per annum. The fry of other fish ... the mackerel, might no doubt be substituted, ... but it is asserted that no saving would ... thereby. A species of small shrimp, known ... the "*guidre*" is, however, frequently used ... the bait. The fishermen assert that the sardines ... not touch these shrimps, and that the only ... derived from thus using them is that they ... water. They are collected by women ... "*chevrettieres*" (*chevrette*, a shrimp) who ... in the neighbouring salt-marshes, and in the ... channels formed along the coast at high ... some places these women receive a set ... price for the "*guidres*;" at others, as at ... they have a certain percentage on the ... kind.

The profits of the fishery to the fishermen ... tremely small. The capital employed is ... small. A recent writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* estimates that each boat, with its ... stores complete, represents a sum of about ... francs (£80), and that the returns from the ... months' fishing in each year average 800 francs ... per man, to which if we add 80 francs per man ... winter fishing, which at present is very ... aged, we have about £15 for the maintenance ... a fisher's family during the year.

The sardines are sold by the "thousand" ... fish. The reckoning is made by ... with ... ing rapidity. Forty fish out of every thousand ... claimed by each boatman, which, with as ... of wine as their united finances or credit ... form the evening repast of the boat's crew, ... labours of the day are over, at which the ... the day's earnings are too often squandered ... must be admitted that temperance can ... counted amongst the virtues of these "toilers of the deep."

The price of the fish varies much; sometimes as low as 2 francs 50 cents per thousand, it ... rises to 25 or 30 francs.

The "*confiseries*," or establishments for ... preserving sardines, which have been established of late years in the neighbourhood of the coast ... course only buy when prices are low. ... of these establishments now exist. One ... cured over forty millions fish in the year ... but the trade has somewhat declined within ... year or two.

The process of preserving is as follows:— ... are carefully washed and scraped, so as to ... thoroughly from sand and other impurities ... are then lightly sprinkled with fine salt. ... next handed over to women who remove ... and gills, and wash them afresh, after which ... laid to dry upon frames formed of wire, ... withes. If the weather be unfavourable, ... process takes place under suitable cover. ... then thrown into cauldrons of boiling oil ... they remain several hours, whence they ... ferred to the boxes after another drying ... boxes are ranged on tables prepared for them ... and the fish having first been covered with ... oil, have the lids fitted to them. They are ... posed to a jet of hot steam for a certain period, ... which they are examined, and those considered ... are rejected. Boxes which are not curved ... sides when removed from the boiler are ... however, does not apply to those which ... vex after cooling. Much of the success of ... ration of preserving depends upon the quality ... oil, much, too, upon boiling it for a sufficient ... but not over long.

The demand for a low-priced article, without regard to other considerations, has led to ... which have seriously prejudiced the credit of ... these establishments, and caused much injury ... rectly to the fishery itself. The latter has ... also from the extension of railways of ... which have facilitated the transport of other ... provisions, and thus reduced the local consumption, ... while the railway companies themselves, ... unknown reason, have refused to offer any ... in the shape of suitable conveyances for the ... of fresh fish from the coast to the interior. ... fishery, like the salt trade, another staple industry of the west coast, is consequently in a ... pressed state.

One word in conclusion must be said of the ... folk themselves. They are a vigorous race, ... stature, with strongly-knitted, well developed ... despite of hard toil and scanty fare. The women are noted for the freshness of their complexions ... are simple and honest, and both men and ... alike are remarkable for the strict observance ... religious duties, and their marked regard for the Sabbath Day. Many curious customs—some ... unquestionably relics of Pagan times—... amongst them until quite recently. Now, ... as elsewhere, these peculiarities are fast disappearing if they have not quite vanished.

It will be observed that this account differs in some minor details from that furnished by Messrs. Philippe, of Nantes, as may be expected from ... usages on various points of the coast. We ... however, that we have provided, both for ... and economical purposes, a satisfactory statement about a branch of industry of which ... known in England.

* An American consul, lately stationed at Nantes, ... that the value of sardines exported to the United States ... town yearly, may be estimated at about £15,000 ... half of the total value of its exports to America. ... houses, that of J. Pohaso may be mentioned as ... engaged in this trade.

† This salt crystallises upon the surface of the ... collected separately as a perquisite of the women ... the salt works.

Here is a good anecdote fresh from South America. A rich merchant from Valparaiso, being challenged by an officer to fight a duel, wrote to his adversary the following simple letter:—"I have no desire whatever to kill you, and still less do I desire to ... myself. Here is what I propose. Go to the wood. Choose a tree about as stout as myself ... yourself fifty, thirty, or even fifteen steps ... just as you like, and then fire bravely at the tree ... you hit it I will admit that I was in the wrong ... will offer you an apology. In the contrary ... shall be ready to receive yours." The officer ... and was disarmed. He invited his adversary to ... and—bumper in hand—the reconciliation was ... upon.

The Latest Sensation.—A mosquito ... 11.50 p.m.

...AN NEGOTIATIONS.—The *Daily News*, ...ding President Grant's desire for cor... between England and the United States, ...to point out that his manner of present... ...t is not such as to prepare the way ...at all. Not half that is said of our ...'s own, for all the suffering and sacri... ...y millions is left out of the account, ... words and deeds of hostile thou... ...ured up and magnified. President ...d that his worst weakness was at home ...t of the North were they of its own ...m for the merely commercial damage ...e we are less responsible than they. ...is coming to be a kind of generic name, ...d the cruisers together that ever chased ...chantman from the seas. The Americans ...e the Savannah, which they captured ...; the Sumter, which ran out of the ...n 1861, and, after a career of terror, was ...December, 1862; the Florida, which ...ails into Mobile Harbour, was armed ...d there, and ran out again on ...ng mission; the Nashville, which ...y commissioned as a Confederate war ...federate port of Charleston, sailed out ...through the sleepy watchers of the ...ds, and in the destruction of the ...began the reign of terror on the seas; ...ama, which escaped from Wilmington, ...e cruise of six days destroyed fifty-four ...nly these vessels did more than even ... and the Shenandoah to prolong ...d increase its cost, and it is mere ...ttiness to charge their depreda... ...s. The fact is, as Earl Russell ...Adams in a memorandum to his ...November 3, 1865, that "during the ...the Civil war, from 1861 to 1865, ...ed ship for the Confederate service ...ed from any port either of Great Britain ...colonies, and only one vessel—the ...ch it could have been possible to ...d for conversion into a cruiser." It is ...ecur as a nation that the Americans ...ledge these facts. If they ask us to con... ...against their friendship, they must be at ...r that we confess only the *sins* of ...e guilty. The *Telegraph* asks ...d "public law" can that be ...d appraise "unfriendliness" and ...nments responsible for a display ...by individuals? President Grant has ...e existence of a wrong first of all, and ...define it in terms much more precise ...veyed in the rhetoric of Mr. Sumner. ...peak out these two points he will pro... ...the soundest lawyers of his own ...views nearer the English opinion than ..., and that circumstance will possibly ...nion with respect to an arrangement ...statesman as Lord Stanley and Lord ...ght sufficient.

...CABLE TO AUSTRALIA.—*As things now* ...*Times*) Australia is, so to speak, like a ...each of railways. In the Chinese war ...in the Abyssinian war of last year, it ...en perfectly practicable to obtain horses, ... and provisions from the Australian ...cheaper price than was actually paid for ...but "the idea of the distance, acting ..." stood in the way of the design. By this ...mistake, which, if telegraphic communi... ...sted between India and Australia, would ...erred, as much money was wasted as ...e far towards defraying the cost of the .... That is the statement put before us on ...ority. Call Australia into use, and you ...new world. It can be done by the mere ...'s submarine cable. That line will effec... ...t England with the Antipodes, will ...stance, and, to crown the whole, will do ...est misconception between Great Britain ...onies. It is strange to reflect that so ...should be, after all, a question of per... ...vestment; but even that point of the ...not been overlooked.

...STUDY.—The air of a cellar is close, ..., and vitiated; that of the house-top is ...d bracing. On the surface of the earth ...e is cold, raw, and impure; on the ...dry, rarefied, and healthgiving. The ...e is the more life does it impart to the ...perfectly is the brain nourished, and ...ously does the mind work and the ...ence the "study" of the clergyman, ...the physician and the lawyer, and the ...the family; the "sitting-room" of the ...d the "chamber" of every sleeper, ...e be in the upper stories, not merely for ...ity of the air, but for a reason seldom ...d yet of very great sanitary value. The ...scend the more rarefied is the air, the ... is required to impart a given amount ...ent to the system, this greater rarity ...instinct of our nature to deeper, ...thing, without any effort on our ... this kind of breathing, as ...y must know, is antagonistic to ..., that fell scourge of civilised society, ...ps full one-sixth of the adult population. ...ry suggestive remark of the distinguished ...Dr. ...: "All animals inhabiting high ...larger lungs and more capacious chests ...which live in the valleys." In the same ...e suggestive statement that in the city ...ated nine thousand feet above the level ...one hundred dying annually only three ...sumption; while in our larger cities, but ...the level of the sea, eighteen out of ...d dead, perish from that disease. It ...fore, be the aim of every student, of every ...n, of every invalid, to have the room in ...large portion of the inactive part of life ...above the ground-floor as practicable, ...situation as will allow the sun to shine ...largest portion of each day, for this rare... ...ill more, and still more aids in developing ...the lungs by the greater depth and ...hing which the increased atmospheric ...

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

...URAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN.

...d Implements to and from the Show will ...y the ordinary trains, as under:—
...show, if not for sale, FREE
...the show, if unsold, FREE
...show, if sold, FULL RATES.
...d and unloaded by owners, conveyed at ...d subject to the usual conditions.
JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
...of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 12th March, 1870.

SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

...URAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN.

...Tickets at single fare for the double journey ...at all Stations for Goulburn on 22nd, 23rd, ..., available for return on any day on or ...instant.
(Signed) JOHN SUTHERLAND,
Commissioner for Railways.
...of Public Works, Railway Branch,
...ney, 12th March, 1870.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th March, 1870.

...IN DEED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that ...of Grant mentioned in the Schedule here... ...being erroneous in the particulars therein set ...ellency the Governor will, in pursuance ...of the Titles to Land Act, 1858, at the expi... ...months from the date hereof, by an instru... ...on such Deed of Grant under his hand and ...colony, describe the name of the intended ...intent that, by force of the Act aforesaid, it ...to have been inserted in such grant and deed ...erroneous name; and such grant and deed ...be construed accordingly.
WILLIAM FORSTER.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
...—22nd December, 1846.
...grantee—Richard Berman Arskell, of Scone.
...of land granted—All that allotment or ...in the colony of New South Wales, containing ...2 roods, be the same more or less; ...village of Scone, parish of Scone, county of ...allotment No. 12 of section No. 16: Com... ...south from the north-west corner of ...on the west by Guernsey-street being ...south; on the south by a line 5 chains ...by a line 1 chain north; and on the ...5 chains west, to the point of commencement ...allotment sold as lot 62 in pursuance of ...of 6th September, 1846.
...nomer—The name of Richard Berman ...been inserted as that of the intended ...of Richard Arskell Berman.
...intended grantee—Richard Arskell Berman.
...party applying for instrument—Richard Arskell

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 14th March, 1870.

ERROR IN DEED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deed of Grant mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, being erroneous in the particulars therein set forth: His Excellency the Governor will, in pursuance of the provisions of the Titles to Land Act, 1858, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, by an instrument indorsed on such Deed of Grant under his hand and the seal of the colony, describe the name of the intended grantee, to the intent that, by force of the Act aforesaid, it shall be taken to have been inserted in such grant and deed containing the erroneous name, and such grant and deed shall operate and be construed accordingly.
WILLIAM FORSTER.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
Date of grant—3rd May, 1867.
Name of grantee—Albert Barrett Robis, of Glen Innes.
Description of land granted—All that piece or parcel of land situated in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement 1 acre, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Gough, and parish of Glen Innes, and town of Glen Innes, being suburban allotment 10 of section 32: Commencing at the north-western corner of the section; and bounded thence on the west by Neil-street southerly 2 chains; on the south by the northern boundary line of allotment 9 easterly at right angles to Neil-street 5 chains; on the east by the western boundary line of allotment 1 northerly parallel with Neil-street 2 chains to Taylor-street; and on the north by that street westerly 5 chains to the point of commencement—being the land sold as lot 11 under the advertisement dated 3rd May, 1866.
Nature of misnomer—The name of Albert Barrett Robis having been inserted as that of the intended grantee, instead of Albert Barrett Robie.
Name of intended grantee—Albert Barrett Robie.
Name of party applying for instrument—Albert Barrett Robie.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 16th March, 1870.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Public attention is called to the sales of Crown Lands, to take place at the following places, and on the days specified, viz.:—Bathurst and Liverpool, on Wednesday, 30th March; Albury, Bathurst, Bendemeer, Boorowa, Casino, Cooma, Eden, Goulburn, Moruya, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Orange, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Tenterfield, Windsor, Walgett, West Kempsey, and Young, on Monday, the 25th April; and Windsor and Walgett, on Tuesday, 26th April.
WM. FORSTER.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

WANTED, to SELL one covered WAGGONETTE and Harness, and also one Horse, Gig, and Harness. Apply Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

FOR SALE, a Double-seated WAGGONETTE and Harness, nearly new. Apply at Edinburgh Castle.

STOCK AND STATIONS

FOR PRIVATE SALE—A valuable SHEEP STATION, with about 13,000 SHEEP, within an easy distance of a shipping port, 30 miles of which is by railway. The improvements are on a most liberal scale, with paddocks to run 7000 sheep. Terms exceedingly easy.
Apply to HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Prime Fat Lambs.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 2.30,
20 very prime lambs, from T. Scott, Esq.

FRIDAY'S General Sale.

Horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell as above, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

Very superior Broken-in Horses.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by I. K. Cleeve, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m.,
3 very superior horses.
These horses were bought for China; but in consequence of the ship not having room for them, they were left behind. One of them is a first-rate carriage horse, quiet in single and double harness.

Fresh Horses from the Country,
Broken to Saddle and Harness.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by J. Grahame, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Pitt-street Yards,
10 very superior horses, broken to saddle and harness.
These horses are well suited for gentlemen requiring first-class hacks or carriage horses, and they may be inspected at the Yards from Wednesday next.

Fresh Horses from the Southward.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. Gannon to sell by public auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of superior horses, just arrived.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
400 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat lambs, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant,
163 head of prime weighty cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Gundamain.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of very superior cattle, in lots, from the noted station Keercargo.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street,
at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6, and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

Flour. Flour.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Ten (10) tons country flour, in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock—Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, wheat, melons, pumpkins, &c. Terms, cash.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Calves, pigs; 40 lambs, from A. Town, Esq.
Roasters; poultry, all kinds.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese (Ferrant's prize and other brands), honey, fruit, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, sheepskins, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. R. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, JUN., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 18th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, calfskins
Horns, bones, hair, &c.
Also, wool.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 18th March, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, hair
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 18th March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Kip, sole, French calf, H. T. kangaroo, and harness leather.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 18th March, at 2 o'clock.

Clearing-out Sale.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. W. Cooper to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 187, Castlereagh-street, near King-street,
Crab winch, cooking and office stoves, saw bench, 14 cwt. old brass, old iron, gas consumers, timber, nails, brass force pump, chaffcutters, &c., &c.

To Shipwrights, Furniture Brokers, and others.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Storey and others.

Also under distraint for rent.

THIS DAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee and others to sell by auction, at his Rooms 149, King-street East,
7 cwt. Muntz's yellow sheathing metal, 16 oz.
Household and office furniture, patent mangle, clothing, utensils, and effects.

Clothing, Tweeds, Drapery, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
The above.

Continuation Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 18th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of 28 cases unsold on Wednesday, consisting of—

Fancy prints	Venetian and crimean shirts
Blue, scarlet, and grey blankets	Mole and doe trousers
White and grey calicoes	Scarlet and saxony flannels
Hosiery	Hollands
Plain and fancy winceys	White shirts, &c.
French merinoes	Mole trousers
5-4 all-wool plaids	Doe suits
6-4 sacrachans	Black doe sacs
Dress materials	Blue diagonal ditto
Alpacas and coburgs	Waterproof coats
Striped skirtings	Silk umbrellas
Gala plaids	Elastic belts and ties
Ribbon velvets	Brown half-hose, &c.

For positive unreserved sale.
Terms, liberal.

On account and risk of whom it may concern.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Ex Winsfred, Loftus, master, from London.

FRIDAY, March 18th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
B one side, S at other of HW&Co in diamond,
478—1 case, 188, 6 dozen men's drab alpine hats, with plumes
166, 2 ditto, ditto ditto, green and black ditto
7, 1 10-12 dozen stiff felt ditto
1 gross peacock feathers
84, 1½ dozen boys' black and drab paragon hats
483—1 case, 53, 16 dozen boys' black cloth rifle caps
119, 10 dozen child's black velveteen balmoral caps
484—1 case, 201, 18 dozen boys' black cloth military F. P. caps, coloured bands
485—1 case, 8, 18 dozen men's black cloth military caps, cord bands, F. F.
HW&Co in diamond, S at side,
493—1 case, 40, 10 dozen boys' wire brim felt hats, coloured bands
41, 10 dozen ditto ditto
42, 3 dozen men's dufled tyrolese felt hats, green and drab
494—1 case, 42, 4 dozen men's black dufled tyrolese hats
5, 2 dozen drab alpine ditto
6, 2 dozen green ditto ditto
6, 2 dozen black ditto ditto.
Terms, net cash, before delivery.

On account and risk of the Shippers.

THIS DAY, Friday, March 18th.

2 Cases, containing I. R. Belts and Braces, T. T. Ties, Beaufforts, Scarfs, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
2 cases, containing 200 dozen men's, boys', and youths' I. R. belts and braces, T. T. ties, scarfs, black and coloured beauforts, regatta, vest-end collars, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 56 Packages of General Drapery, Manchester and Glasgow Goods.

Now landing ex Patriarch and Moneta.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A choice and seasonable selection of drapery, comprising
Fine Aberdeen winceys
Plain and fancy reps
French merinoes
Black parramatta cloths
Welsh anti-rheumatic flannels
Chambreys
Fancy wool handkerchiefs
Wool shawls, squares and longs
Ladies' overskirts, quilted and plain
Rough browns
Cambric handkerchiefs
Huck and honeycomb towels
Damasks and diapers
Printed flannels
Forfars, 24, 36, and 40 inch
Oil baizes
Printed delaines
Grey calicoes
Ladies' stays
Covered skirts
Velvet ribbons
Patent velvets
Hosiery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

6 Cases Woollens.

Just landed ex Brockley Castle.

For Unreserved Sale THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE,
5 cases woollens, on consignment account, viz.,
Striped and checked shrunk wool tweed trouserings
Grey mixtures, ditto ditto
Twist ditto ditto
Bordered and plain ditto ditto
56-inch twilled coatings
Wool-dyed black broads
Union
Double-milled Shepherd's plaids
4 indigo blue doeskins
Black and slate hollands, &c.
Terms at sale.

Oak Harmonium
Walnut Devonport.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
A very superior polished oak harmonium, 4 stops
A walnut devonport.
Terms at sale.

Waterproof Leggings
Ditto Coats
Ditto Inverness Capes
Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

1 Bale Canvas.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
22 pieces canvas, assorted, 0 to 6, damaged.
Terms, cash.

On account of the Shipper.

7 Case Fancy Linen Drills.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
House fancy linen drills.
Terms at sale.

AT PETERSHAM.

THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Without reserve.
By order of Mr. WILSON, who is leaving for England.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE (Lenehan's make)—
Solid Mahogany Suite, in green rep
Mahogany Loo Tables
Massive Sideboard, beautifully carved
Choice Prints, Photographs, &c.
Pier Glass, Book-Shelves, Curtains, Cornice Poles, &c.
Brussels Carpet and Sundries, nearly new
Two of Winfield's Brass Tubular Bedsteads, 4, 5, and 5 feet, with Palliasses, Mattresses, Bolsters, Curtains, &c.
Large Carved Toilet Glass
Washstands, with White and Gold Ware, &c.
Dressing Tables, Chairs, &c., &c.
Superior Chests of Drawers, made to order, with Sliding Trays, &c.
Winfield's Single Bedsteads and Bedding
Child's Cot, with H. H. Mattress; Linen Baskets,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, CLOCKS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
KITCHEN FURNITURE, UTENSILS, &c.; Laundry requisites
Real China Dinner Set, complete
Saddle and Bridle, and Sundries, comprising—Sundry surplus Furniture, Large Bath, with Shower-bath, complete; Squirrel Cages, Garden Shears, Bible, 200 years old, and sundry Books; Spades and Garden Tools, lot of Guttering and Piping, Maul and Wedges, set of Shop Shutters, Cedar Doors, &c.; Publican's Lamp and Frames, Sampler Frames, Sawder Moulds, Copper Boilers, several Casks and Kegs, Ladders, Grindstones, lot of Timber, Fencing Wire, Lead Piping and Lead Sink, Hampers, Wheelbarrow, Tea Chest, Plasterer's Plank, Ladder, Carpenter's Bench, Picks, &c.; lot of Paint, Hay Rakes, Forks, &c.; lot of old Lead, Copper, &c.
Fire Dogs, Grates, and numerous useful articles.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Wilson to sell by auction, on the premises, Norwood, close to the residence of Russell Jones, Esq.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the Furniture Auction Rooms,
278 and 280, George-street.

Household Furniture,
Sewing Machines,
Office Furniture.
Books,
Fancy Goods,
and lots suitable for
DEALERS and others.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms,
A large variety of the above, removing to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.
Without reserve.
NOTE.
Gentlemen furnishing, dealers, and others are invited to inspect the above prior to the sale—the New Rooms offering to BUYERS the advantages of thorough examination of the goods; while to SELLERS the advantages of display must be apparent.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

BUILDING MATERIALS OF FIVE HOUSES.

On the ground at the corner of Pitt and Wilmot streets, near Bathurst-street.

The whole of the Building Materials, as above, Without the slightest reserve.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from John Hardie, Esq., to sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

Schooner MARIPOSA.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The hull and furniture of the schooner MARIPOSA, 164 tons register, stranded in Broken Bay.
Best mainsail and boat on above.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

Baltic Red Deals.

Ex Winsfred, from London.

Under instructions from Mr. R. Moore.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, March 18, at 3 o'clock,
The shipment of Baltic red deals, now landing, ex Winsfred,

DDD,

9 x 4.	9 x 4.
60, 22 feet	50, 18 feet
50, 22 ditto	56, 13 ditto
50, 21 ditto	87, 12 ditto.
100, 20 ditto	9 x 3.
100, 19 ditto	195, 22 feet
100, 18 ditto	400, 22 ditto
100, 17 ditto	205, 21 ditto.

Terms, liberal.

Dawson's Stout and Porter
Younger's Ale
Dawson's ditto.

By Order of the Consignees.

To close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock,
BD—19 hogsheads Dawson's stout
2 ditto Dawson's ale
M—1 ditto Younger's ditto
A—2 ditto porter
B—2 ditto ditto.
With all faults.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY next, 19th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,

At the Furniture Auction Room, Pitt-street.

HANDSOMELY-BOUND BOOKS,

comprising
WORKS ON DIVINITY
SCIENTIFIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS
NATURAL HISTORY, STANDARD WORKS
NOVELS, &c., &c.

To Clergymen
Booksellers, and
Private Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Shipment of new books,
Ex Brockley Castle,
A few of which are
Royal Wedding at Windsor, handsomely bound
Nature and Art
Modern Examples of Churches, Chapels, and Mansions, handsomely bound
Examples of Chinese Ornaments, handsomely bound
David Roberts in the Holy Land, ditto
Keble's Morning Prayer
Book of Common Prayer, full morocco
Art of Illuminating, by Wyatt
Diagrams for Head Stones, Tombs, and Monuments
Illustrated Holy Gospels
Laws of Nature in Ascending Regions
One Thousand and One Initial Letters, by Owen Jones
Art of Illuminating, by Wyatt
Herbert's Poems
Plates Illustrative of Natural History
People's Magazine
Hymns and Pictures, handsomely illustrated
Bible Pictures, Old and New Testament
Prayer Books
Church Services
Sermons on the Holy Communion
Text Cards
Literary Gazette
Burke's Works
Willis' Geography
Four Years' Court Henry VIII.
Don Quixote
Dante's Inferno
China Empire
Life of Arabella Stuart
Correspondence, Charles V.
Literary World
Radio's Analytical Concordance
Agnes Arnold
Leisure Hour; and
About 600 volumes, by Wilkie Collins, Dickens, James Lever, Charlotte Bronte, Marryatt, Cooper, Captain Mayne Reid, and other celebrated authors.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 19th March, at 10 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Valuable Books
Japanese Curiosities
Marble Statuary
ROSKELL'S Electroplated Ware
ELEGANT China Dinner and Breakfast Services
Ivory-handled Table Cutlery
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Black Marble dining-room Clock
Charts Bronze Ornaments
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Superb Rosewood Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Byrd
Bohemian Glass Vases and Lustres
Large Console Table and Glass
Brussels Carpet and Rug
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE,
Bedding, Pillows, and Mattresses
Bedroom Carpets
Kitchen Utensils
Garden Implements
And Sundries.

To Upholsterers, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects, removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock.

At SUNNYSIDE, North Shore,
the residence of R. Hunt, Esq.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Cut Glass
China and Electroplate
MASSIVE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Valuable Proof Engravings
SUPERB WALNUT TRICHORD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, 7 octaves, by Broard
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, covered in silk damask
Circular Walnut Loo Table
HANDSOME OPEN WALNUT CHIFFONIERE, marble slab, plate glass back
Statuettes, Vases
Drawing-room Clock
Hall Furniture
Bedsteads and Bedding
Mahogany Cheval Glass
Washstands and Tables
Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements, &c., &c., &c.
Also
Selling-skill Terror.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from R. Hunt, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Sunnyside, North Shore, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale
of
CAMERON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS,
consisting of
Haven and Cable Twist
Orion and Signet 10's and 5's.
Under Instructions from the Agents, Messrs. Farbury Brothers.
Also,
"Buchanan's" and "W. Raleigh's" choice 10's.

*** The above are indisputably the finest Tobaccos in the market, and should command the especial attention of buyers.

Auction Sale at Lamb's Wharf,
on an early day next week.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Farbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, on an early day next week,
Parcels of the above celebrated tobaccos, in perfect condition.
Also,
9 packages Cameron's twist, damaged.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 18th March, at 2 o'clock, at his Mart, (weather permitting,) corner of Pitt and Park streets (east side),
The following pledges, pawned with Mr. Lewis Levy, pawnbroker, Woolloomooloo-street, on the dates as under:—
1869.
May—Silver lever hunting watch No. 21030, gold bracelet, gold hunting lever 46385, gold ring, silver hunting watch 14855, gold wedding ring and keeper.
June—Gold mourning ring, pink satin dress, blue silk dress, Irish poplin.
July—Silver geneva watch No. 24117, silver hunter 2830, silver verge 12956-3630, lady's gold hunting watch, 2 electro-plated dish covers, gold geneva watch 11631.
August—Toilet glass, black silk, gold geneva watch 8767, gold geneva watch 2636.
September—Gold albert, brooch, blue mohair dress, silver lever watch 4204, a double portrait view size, complete, with camera, slides, and tripod stand; colonial gold earrings.
November—Trousers, vest, and dress, Paisley shawl, gold bracelet, colonial gold ring.
A quantity of pledges of 5s and under.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Day of Sale, 21st March.
Title—Torrens's Act.

Valuable Land near Goulburn, adjoining the BAW BAW ESTATE for sale on the above-named date.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.,
All those pieces or parcels of land containing 410 acres, and 87 acres 2 roods and 9 perches, adjoining the estate of Baw Baw, and partly fenced with a substantial log fence.
The fencing could be completed at a cost of about £40 only, and the auctioneers would direct attention to the fact that the soil is mainly WHINSTONE, WHICH PRODUCES OUR HEAVIEST WHEAT CROPS. There is also an abundance of limestone, and the land occupies a splendid position for a gentleman's residence.

For Positive Sale.

VALUABLE ESTATE,
Occupying a most convenient and advantageous position, close to the City of GOULBURN,
known as
BAW BAW,
situate on the Wollondilly River, comprising 1250 Acres splendid Land, having a river frontage of one mile, the distance from Goulburn being about four miles, well watered by the Wollondilly River, the Green Gully, and other creeks. The improvements consist of a stone Cottage of 7 rooms, in good repair, with outbuildings, milking, and stockyards, good garden, cultivation paddocks of 80 acres, and two grazing paddocks, containing respectively 500 and 60 acres, both enclosed by a nearly new two-railed fence in perfect order. The land is undulating, opening into good flats, with a good proportion of apple-tree amongst the timber.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from the trustees of the late J. J. Moore, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (unless previously disposed of privately), on the 21st MARCH, 1870, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney,
The above valuable estate.
Baw Baw is beautifully situated on the Wollondilly River, of which it commands a long view, and would form a delightful residence in the salubrious climate of Goulburn.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

Choice Country Property.

To Gentlemen in quest of a desirable Country Residence.

WINGELLO HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 21st of March,
Wingello House and grounds, situate at Wingello, on the Great Southern Road, formerly known as the White Horse Hotel. Wingello House contains 21 rooms, besides cellar, kitchen, and store and coach house. There is also a 12-stalled stable, with loft, &c.
With the house will be sold 110 acres, more or less, of first-class land, all fenced, and containing an orchard well stocked with fruit trees.
For a country residence, Wingello House would prove a most desirable property, and the Auctioneers would strongly recommend it to the notice of gentlemen in search of such a property.
If required, the Auctioneers could arrange with the owner of the adjoining property for the purchaser of Wingello House and Grounds to rent about 1000 acres of land on reasonable terms.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 18th March.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock precisely:—
DOWLING and DUKE STREETS.—Block of Land and the two Cottages thereon, Dowling-street, known as the property of Mr. Michael M'Guire, immediately opposite Woolloomooloo-lane and the Revolving Ball Hotel. Without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee.
Also, Dwelling-house, No. 116, Dowling-street, a few doors south of Stephen-street. Key at the Royal Yacht Hotel.
NEWTOWN.—Two recently-erected Shops and Dwellings, at the junction of the Newtown Road and Mary-street, the opposite corner from the Branch Commercial Bank.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 116, DOWLING-STREET, on the east side, a few doors south of Stephen-street, and adjoining the property now in the occupation of Mr. J. Harris.
It contains verandah, balcony, 4 rooms, 2 attics, kitchen, and servant's room, with yard, back entrance from DUKE-STREET, water laid on, &c.
TITLE Unquestionable, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to W. Russell, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street
THIS DAY, 18th March,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-described TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 116, DOWLING-STREET.
The House has been put in thorough repair, and the key may be obtained on application to the landlady of the Royal Yacht Hotel, corner of Forbes and Alfred streets, Woolloomooloo.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

VALUABLE BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, situated immediately opposite WOOLLOOMOOLOO-LANE and the REVOLVING BALL HOTEL, just above MARSHALL'S GROCERY STORE, and having the following frontages:—
36½ FEET to DOWLING-STREET,
28½ FEET to DUKE-STREET,
with a depth of 117½ feet, together with the TWO COTTAGES thereon, known as the property of Mr. MICHAEL M'GUIRE.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to GEORGE EVANS, Esq., Solicitor, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 18th March,
at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property, DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

ABSOLUTE SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TUESDAY, 29th MARCH.

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLERS, and OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE CITY PROPERTIES,
KING-STREET WEST,
A few feet from Sussex-street.

PRITCHARD'S
STEAM FLOUR MILLS AND BAKERY,
COMMERCIAL STORES,
TWO SHOPS AND STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

TITLE REGISTERED UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable city property, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

FOR AUCTION SALE.

Important Announcement.

THE BEEHIVE STORES,
corner of Carp and Gibb streets, and opposite the Commercial Hotel and Court-house, Bega.

MR. THOMAS OVERELL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, Bega, on TUESDAY, 22nd March, 1870, at 2 o'clock sharp,
(At the risk of the former purchaser,)
All that well-known faithfully-built brick building, on stone foundation, known as the Beehive Stores and Dwelling-house, situated in the best part of the rapidly rising township of Bega, being opposite the Court-house and principal family hotel.
The buildings have been completed only twelve months, and are worthy the attention of any person wishing to realise a fortune in a short time.
The store is well fitted up with every convenience for doing the largest trade in the Southern district.
The dwelling-house contains two sitting and six bedrooms, kitchen and cellar, all conveniently arranged.
There is on the premises the finest well of water in the town.
Terms at sale. Title under Torrens' Act.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BULMAN and BURROWS, 440, George-street, Sydney; or to the Auctioneer, Bega.

POSTPONED TO MONDAY, 21st MARCH.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

Important and Unreserved Sale by Public Auction, on the premises, Royal Hotel, Campbelltown.

License, Goodwill, Bar Fittings, Beer Engine, Spirit Fountain, Kegs, Measures, Decanters, Glasses, Billiard-Bagatelle Table, Furniture, &c.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Morgan d'Arcy, who is leaving the District, having taken those commodious and extensive premises, the Woolpack Inn, George-street, Sydney, near the Haymarket, and now occupied by Mr. William Blunt, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, March 21st,
The whole of his furniture and effects, consisting of—
BAR.—Beer engine, spirit fountain, spirit kegs, measures, glasses, decanters, lamp, clock, and seat.
TAPROOM.—Billiard-bagatelle table, seats, table clock, lamp, and fire-dogs.
BAR PARLOUR.—Table and cover, 6 cane-seated chairs, pictures, chest of drawers, and pier glass, 6 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.
SMALL PARLOUR.—Table and cover, chairs, clock, and form.
FRONT PARLOUR.—Large dining table and cover, sideboard, sofa, cane-seated chairs, pier glass (5 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.), pictures, fender and irons.
BACK PARLOUR.—Table and cover, couch and 6 chairs (rosewood), horsehair sofa, 6 oil paintings, ornaments, pier glass (4 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 6 in.), oilcloth, hearthrug, fender and irons.
HALL.—Mahogany sideboard, hall lamp, chairs, and clock.
Also, five bedrooms, furnished complete.
UP STAIRS.
Large drawing-room suite, complete, consisting of 6 spring-bottom chairs, 2 arm ditto; couch, rosewood, covered with satin damask; large sideboard, large table and cover; pair very superior pier glasses, 6 feet 5 inches x 4 feet; one pier glass, 5 feet 4 inches x 3 feet 6 inches; carpet, hearth rug, fender and irons, ornaments, and one very superior cut-glass chandelier.
HALL.—Table and cover, hall lamp, and chairs.
Five bedrooms, well furnished, with iron bedsteads, curtains, palliasses, feather beds and pillows, blankets, sheetings, washstands and sets, looking glasses, toilet tables, covers, &c., carpets, door mats, &c., kitchen utensils, stove, large dresser, crockery, boilers, pans, saucepans, wash tubs, dairy utensils, churns, milk dishes, meat safe, and sundries. Also, 12 head of horses, broken to saddle and harness; 6 milking cows, in calf; 3 young heifers, 2 store pigs, 1 very superior buggy and harness, nearly new; 1 gig, water truck, set of cart harness, and two sets of trace, store, two saddles and bridles, wheelbarrow, water casks, brandy and wine casks, cases, winnowing machine. Also 8 casks of bottled ale and porter, rum, brandy, gin, port and sherry wine, old tom, cordials, and a variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges pledged with Mr. Bennett, Jun., Liverpool-street, as advertised in last Saturday's HERALD.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

FROM 1st MARCH, 1870, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.—WEEK-DAYS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Saturday Tr. (addit.)	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. Mail	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Sydney .. Departure	—	5.50	6.45	8.35	8.50	10.15	1.15	2. 0	4.30	5. 0	5.31	6.50	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	1.30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	..	6.51	8.41	..	10.21	1.21	2. 6	4.35	..	5.40	6.56	7. 6	10. 6	11.40	..	9. 6	5. 6
Petersham	3	..	6.55	8.46	..	10.25	1.25	2.10	4.40	..	5.44	6.40	7.10	10.10	11.45	..	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	..	7. 1	8.51	..	10.31	1.31	2.16	4.45	..	5.50	6.46	7.16	10.16	11.53	..	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	..	7. 7	8.57	..	10.37	1.37	2.22	4.52	..	5.56	6.53	7.22	10.22	12. 0	..	9.21	5.21
Homebush .. Arrival	8	..	..	9. 1	..	..	..	..	4.56	..	6. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homebush Departure	—	..	7.11	..	9.10	10.41	..	2.26	..	5.10	..	6.59	..	..	12. 5	..	9.25	5.25
Haslem Creek	10	..	7.17	..	..	10.47	..	2.32	..	..	..	7. 2	..	..	..	..	9.30	5.30
Parramatta Junction Arrival	12	6.15	7.25	..	9.20	10.55	..	2.40	..	5.32	..	7.10	..	..	12.20	2. 0	9.39	5.39
Parramatta Junction Departure	—	..	7.26	..	9.25	10.56	..	2.41	..	5.39	..	7.11	..	..	12.26	2. 3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	7.30	..	9.28	11. 0	..	2.44	..	5.43	..	7.15	..	..	12.40	2.13	9.46	5.46
SYDNEY TO RICHMOND (Branch Line at Blacktown).					a.m.					p.m.						p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5. 0	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	9. 0	5. 0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.25	..	..	..	..	5.28	..	..	..	..	..	2. 3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	..	..	9.28	..	..	..	..	5.43	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	9.46	5.46
Seven Hills	20	..	..	..	9.44	..	..	..	..	5.59	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	9.58	5.58
Blacktown .. Arrival	22	..	..	..	9.55	..	..	..	..	6.10	..	..	..	..	..	2.38	10. 4	6. 4
Blacktown Departure	—	..	..	..	10. 0	..	..	..	..	6.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	10. 5	6. 5
Riverstone	28	..	..	..	10.21	..	..	..	..	6.39	..	..	..	..	..	3. 6	10.26	6.26
Mulgrave	33	..	..	..	10.47	..	..	..	..	7. 2	..	..	..	..	..	3.26	10.39	6.39
Windsor	34	..	..	..	10.52	..	..	..	..	7. 7	..	..	..	..	..	3.33	10.45	6.45
Richmond	38	..	..	..	11.12	..	..	..	..	7.27	..	..	..	..	..	3.48	11. 0	7. 0
SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG (Western Line).					a.m.					p.m.					p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5. 0	..	..	..	..	11.30	1.30	9. 0	5. 0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.25	..	..	..	..	5.28	..	..	..	..	..	2. 3	9.41	5.41
Parramatta	14	..	..	..	9.28	..	..	..	..	5.43	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	9.46	5.46
Seven Hills	20	..	..	..	9.44	..	..	..	..	5.56	..	..	..	..	..	2.29	9.58	5.56
Blacktown	22	..	..	..	9.55	..	..	..	..	6.10	..	..	..	..	1.11	2.38	10. 4	6. 4
Rooty Hill	25	..	..	..	10. 6	..	..	..	..	6.20	..	..	..	..	1.30	2.46	10.16	6.16
South Creek	29	..	..	..	10.16	..	..	..	..	6.31	..	..	..	..	1.50	2.55	10.29	6.29
Penrith ...... Arrival	34	..	..	..	10.29	..	..	..	..	6.44	..	..	..	..	2. 5	3. 5	10.40	6.39
Penrith .. Departure	—	..	..	..	10.39	..	..	..	..	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Emu Plains	36	..	..	..	10.44	..	..	..	..	6.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Wascoe's	44	..	..	..	11.15	..	..	..	..	7.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Springwood	47	..	..	..	11.31	..	..	..	..	7.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Buss's	55	..	..	..	p.m. 12. 2	..	..	..	..	8.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains Arrival	58	..	..	..	12. 9	..	..	..	..	8.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains Departure	—	..	..	..	12.24	..	..	..	..	8.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Weatherboard	62	..	..	..	12.38	..	..	..	..	8.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Blackheath	73	..	..	..	1.21	..	..	..	..	9.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria Arr	77	..	..	..	1.35	..	..	..	..	9.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria .... Dep.	—	..	..	..	1.42	..	..	..	..	9.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowenfels	97	..	..	..	2.42	..	..	..	..	10.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallerawang	104	..	..	..	3. 5	..	..	..	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SYDNEY TO GOULBURN (Southern Line).					a.m.					p.m.						p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Sydney	—	..	..	..	8.50	..	..	..	..	5. 0	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	9. 0	5. 0
Parramatta Junction Departure	13	..	..	..	9.27	..	..	..	..	5.37	..	..	..	..	..	2. 3	9.41	5.41
Fairfield	18	..	..	..	9.34	..	..	..	..	5.49	..	..	..	..	..	2.14	9.53	5.53
Liverpool	22	..	..	..	9.49	..	..	..	..	6. 4	..	..	..	..	..	2.20	10. 5	6. 5
*Glenfield	26	..	..	..	9.57	..	..	..	..	6.12	..	..	..	..	..	2.34	10.14	6.14
*Macquarie Fields	27	..	..	..	10. 2	..	..	..	..	6.17	..	..	..	..	..	2.39	10.19	6.19
Campbelltown	34	..	..	..	10.21	..	..	..	..	6.36	..	..	..	..	..	2.56	10.35	6.35
Menangle	40	..	..	..	10.38	..	..	..	..	6.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50
*Douglas Park	45	..	..	..	10.50	..	..	..	..	7. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton .... Departure	53	..	..	..	11.16	..	..	..	..	7.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.21
*Picton Lagoons	59	..	..	..	11.39	..	..	..	..	7.54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rush's	74	..	..	..	p.m. 12.15	..	..	..	..	8.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong .. Arrival	77	..	..	..	12.22	..	..	..	..	8.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong .... Dep.	—	..	..	..	12.37	..	..	..	..	8.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	80	..	..	..	12.47	..	..	..	..	9. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Barradoo	82	..	..	..	12.53	..	..	..	..	9. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	88	..	..	..	1. 6	..	..	..	..	9.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Jordan's Crossing	95	..	..	..	1.27	..	..	..	..	9.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	114	..	..	..	2.15	..	..	..	..	10.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Carrick	122	..	..	..	2.34	..	..	..	..	10.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Manna Field and Towrang	124	..	..	..	2.48	..	..	..	..	10.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	134	..	..	..	3. 5	..	..	..	..	11.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	Distance.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Sat. Tr. (addit.)	Sunday Trains 1	Sunday Trains 2
PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY.		a.m. Goods Pass.	a.m. Goods Pass.	a.m. Goods & Mail Pass.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Parramatta	—	4.30	..	..	7.50	8.29	..	11.15	..	2. 0	..	5.21	..	..	8. 0	..	8.26	9.25	5.28
Parramatta Jun. Arrival	1	4.38	..	6.20	7.54	8.31	..	11.19	..	2. 4	..	5.25	..	..	8. 4	..	8.32	9.32	5.32
Parramatta Jun. Departure	—	4.45	5.50	6.25	7.55	8.35	..	11.21	..	2. 6	..	5.30	..	..	8. 6	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Haslem Creek	4	..	..	..	8. 3	..	..	11.29	..	2.14	..	..	..	..	8.14	..	..	9.45	5.46
Homebush Arr.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homebush Dep.	—	..	..	..	8.10	8.53	9. 9	11.35	..	3.20	6. 0	5.50	6. 6	..	8.20	..	..	9.54	5.54
Burwood	7	5.16	7.15	..	8.14	..	9.13	11.39	2. 0	3.24	6. 4	..	6.10	7.30	8.24	10.30	..	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	9	5.24	7.23	..	8.20	..	9.19	11.45	2. 6	3.30	6.10	..	6.15	7.36	8.30	10.36	..	10. 6	6. 6
Petersham	11	..	7.31	..	8.26	..	9.26	11.51	2.12	3.36	6.16	..	6.22	7.42	8.36	10.42	..	10.11	6.11
Newtown	12	5.35	7.36	..	8.33	..	9.33	11.55	2.16	3.40	6.20	..	6.26	7.46	8.40	10.46	..	10.15	6.15
Sydney	14	5.45	7.42	7.10	8.40	9.20	9.39	12. 1	2.22	3.45	6.26	6.15	6.33	7.51	8.46	10.51	9.10	10.20	6.20
RICHMOND TO SYDNEY (Branch Line to Blacktown).						a.m.						p.m.					p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Richmond	—	..	..	..	..	7.10	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	6.56	7.45	3.45
Windsor	4	..	..	..	..	7.23	..	..	..	..	..	4. 3	..	..	..	..	7. 7	8. 0	4. 0
Mulgrave	5	..	..	..	..	7.32	..	..	..	..	..	4.12	..	..	..	..	7.21	8.10	4.10
Riverstone	10	..	..	..	..	7.48	..	..	..	..	..	4.35	..	..	..	..	7.29	8.21	4.31
Blacktown Arr.	16	..	..	..	..	8. 8	..	..	..	..	..	4.59	..	..	..	..	8. 1	9. 0	5. 0
Blacktown Dep.	—	..	..	..	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	5. 1	..	..	..	..	8. 6	..	..
Seven Hills	18	..	..	..	..	8.14	..	..	..	..	..	5. 6	..	..	..	..	8.11	9.11	5.11
Parramatta	24	..	..	..	..	8.29	..	..	..	..	..	5.21	..	..	..	..	8.26	9.26	5.26
Parramatta Jun. (Departure	25	..	..	..	..	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	38	..	..	..	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25
WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY (Western Line).				a.m.		a.m.						p.m.					p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Wallerawang	—	..	..	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowenfels	8	..	..	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria Arr	28	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Victoria Dep	—	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Blackheath	33	..	..	3. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Weatherboard	43	..	..	3.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains	47	..	..	3.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Buss's	49	..	..	4. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Springwood	56	..	..	4.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Wascoe's	63	..	..	4.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Emu Plains	69	..	..	5.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith .. Arr.	71	..	..	5.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penrith .. Dep.	—	3. 0	..	5.26	..	7.40	..	..	..	..	..	4.24	..	..	..	..	7.36	8.35	4.35
South Creek	78	3.28	..	5.37	..	7.52	..	..	..	..	..	4.41	..	..	..	..	7.48	8.48	4.45
Rooty Hill	80	3.42	..	5.47	..	8. 3	..	..	..	..	..	4.56	..	..	..	..	7.57	8.57	4.57
Blacktown	83	4. 0	..	5.5[illegible]	..	8.10	..	..	..	..	..	5. 1	..	..	..	..	8. 6	9. 6	5. 6
Seven Hills	85	..	..	5.59	..	8.14	..	..	..	..	..	5. 6	..	..	..	..	8.11	9.11	5.11
Parramatta	91	4.30	..	6.14	..	8.29	..	..	..	..	..	5.21	..	..	..	..	8.26	9.26	5.26
Parramatta Jun. Departure	92	4.46	..	6.26	..	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	105	5.45	..	7.10	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.15	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25
GOULBURN TO SYDNEY (Southern Line.)				a.m.		a.m.						p.m.					p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Goulburn	—	..	..	12. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Manna Field and Towrang	10	..	..	12.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Carrick	12	..	..	12.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marulan	20	..	..	12.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Jordan's Cross.	39	..	..	1.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutton Forest	46	..	..	2. 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Barradoo	52	..	..	2.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bowral	54	..	..	2.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong Arr.	57	..	..	2.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mittagong Dep.	—	..	..	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Rush's	60	..	..	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton Lagoons	76	..	..	3.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Picton	81	..	..	3.32	..	7. 5	..	..	..	..	..	3.49	..	..	..	..	..	8. 0	..
*Douglas Park	88	..	..	3.57	..	7.26	..	..	..	..	..	4. 9	..	..	..	..	..	8.13	..
Menangle	94	..	..	4.10	..	7.37	..	..	..	..	..	4.19	..	..	..	..	..	8.20	..
Campbelltown	100	..	..	4.35	..	7.53	..	..	..	..	..	4.33	..	..	..	..	7.35	8.45	4.45
*Macquarie Flds	107	..	..	4.53	..	8. 7	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..	..	..	..	7.53	9. 0	5. 0
*Glenfield	108	..	..	4.59	..	8.11	..	..	..	..	..	4.55	..	..	..	..	7.59	9. 6	5. 6
Liverpool	112	..	..	5.35	..	8.17	..	..	..	..	..	5. 3	..	..	..	..	8. 3	9.14	5.14
Fairfield	116	..	..	5.56	..	8.26	..	..	..	..	..	5.12	..	..	..	..	8.13	9.21	5.23
Parramatta Jun. Departure	121	..	..	6.26	..	8.38	..	..	..	..	..	5.30	..	..	..	..	8.33	9.37	5.37
Sydney	134	..	..	7.10	..	9.20	..	..	..	..	..	6.16	..	..	..	..	9.10	10.20	6.25

* PLATFORMS ONLY.—*The Trains do not stop at these unless required.—Previous notice should be given to the Guard.*

No. 1 Down train will stop at Intermediate Stations, if required.

N.B.—On Saturdays cheap Fares at one penny per mile will be issued from Sydney only, by the 1.30 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the Train arriving in Sydney at 9.10 p.m.

SUBURBAN LINES.

SYDNEY TO HOMEBUSH AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles	Week-days 1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. p.m.	5. p.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Sunday 1. a.m.	Sunday 2. p.m.
Sydney	—	6.45	8.35	10.15	1.15	2. 0	4.30	5.34	6.30	7. 0	10. 0	11.30	9. 0	5. 0
Newtown	2	6.51	8.41	10.21	1.21	2. 6	4.36	5.40	6.36	7. 6	10. 6	11.40	9. 5	5. 5
Petersham	3	6.55	8.46	10.25	1.25	2.10	4.40	5.44	6.40	7.10	10.10	11.45	9. 9	5. 9
Ashfield	5	7. 1	8.51	10.31	1.31	2.16	4.46	5.50	6.46	7.16	10.16	11.53	9.15	5.15
Burwood	7	7. 7	8.57	10.37	1.37	2.22	4.51	5.56	6.52	7.22	10.22	12. 0	9.21	5.21
Homebush	8	7.11	9. 1	10.41	....	2.26	4.56	6. 0	6.56	....	....	12. 5	9.25	5.25

HOMEBUSH TO SYDNEY AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Stations.	Distance miles	Week-days 1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Sunday 1. a.m.	Sunday 2. p.m.
Homebush	—	....	....	8.10	9. 9	11.35	....	3.20	5. 0	6. 6	....	8.20	....	9.54	5.54
Burwood	1	5.16	7.15	8.14	9.13	11.39	2. 0	3.24	5. 4	6.10	7.30	8.24	10.30	9.59	5.59
Ashfield	3	5.24	7.23	8.20	9.19	11.45	2. 6	3.30	5.10	6.16	7.36	8.30	10.36	10. 5	6. 5
Petersham	5	....	7.31	8.26	9.26	11.51	2.12	3.36	5.16	6.22	7.42	8.36	10.42	10.11	6.11
Newtown	6	5.35	7.36	8.33	9.29	11.55	2.16	3.40	5.20	6.26	7.46	8.40	10.46	10.15	6.15
Sydney	8	5.45	7.42	8.40	9.36	12. 1	2.22	3.45	5.26	6.32	7.51	8.45	10.51	10.20	6.25

FUNERALS.

COURT OLD ENGLAND, No. 1834, A. O. FORESTERS.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Court, and of the various Courts of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend the FUNERAL of our deceased Brother, THOMAS BRYANT. Brethren to meet at the Court-Room, Swan-with-two-Necks, George-street, on SUNDAY, 20th instant, at 2 p.m.; sharp. JOHN CORRIGAN, C.R. JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased Captain JOHN CORBETT (late of the schooner Amy Robsart), are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence No. 22, Union-street, Pyrmont, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. THOMAS F. BRYANT are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Little Macquarie-street, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road; 337, George-street; and 583, Sussex-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN WATSON CRAWFORD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved MOTHER, Elizabeth; to move from her late residence, Denison-street, Woollahra, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, South Head Road, George-st., and Sussex-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE CRAWFORD are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved WIFE, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, Denison-street, Woollahra, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road; 337, George-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869;

The Sum assured amounts to	.. ..	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	.. ..	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	.. ..	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	.. ..	£458,500
Claims paid to Members	.. ..	£200,500
Reserve Fund	.. ..	£50,000

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street,
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants Indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 8.

Those celebrated
RUSSEY, KELLY, and HOLLY MINSTRELS, whose superlative performances and Soirées d'Ethiopie create a furore nightly by their masterly Delineations of Negro Life and Character.

THIS EVENING, Friday,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, and RECHERCHE PROGRAMME,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT, GREAT BILL TO-NIGHT.
BLOW FOR BLOW, or THEATRICAL RIVALRY.

N.B.—In active preparation, and will be produced TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, 19th, a new Sensational Burlesque,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with new scenery, dresses, and stage effects.

SATURDAY next, March 19,
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE.
Schools and families liberally treated with. The children of the Orphan and other Asylums are respectfully invited to attend.

NEXT THURSDAY, 24th March,
VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
under the immediate patronage and in the presence of his Excellency the Right Hon. the EARL OF BELMORE and SUITE.
P. KIBBY, Manager.

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.
THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Managers are happy to inform the public that they have, at a great outlay, made arrangements for the production of Shakespeare's grand Tragedy,
MACBETH,
which will be performed on SATURDAY in a manner never before seen in Sydney.
With LOCK'S MUSIC,
Full Band,
Double Choruses,
New Scenery
by Wilson and Habbe.
New Machinery by Joseph Cooper.
New Properties by William Brown.
Herr BANDMANN
will appear, for the first time in Australia, as
MACBETH.
MRS. BANDMANN
will appear in a favourite COMEDY.

Miss Cooper as .... Lady Macbeth
Mr. Harding as .... Macduff
Mr. Charles Young as .... Hecate
Mr. William Andrews as .... 1st Witch
Mr. Walsh as .... Banquo
Mr. Davis as .... Malcolm
And the rest of the characters by the Double Company.

☞ Change of Time for this evening only.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at a quarter to 8.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Under the patronage of his
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 18,
Grand Complimentary BENEFIT tendered to
WILSON and HABBE
(Scenic Artists),
by HERR BANDMANN,
Miss MILLY PALMER,
The Company, Members of the Orchestra, and Employés of the Theatre.

In consequence of the length of performance the curtain will rise at quarter to 8 sharp, to the admirable comedietta
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
Mrs. Smiley .... Miss MILLY PALMER.
4th act in HAMLET.
Hamlet .... Herr BANDMANN
Ophelia .... Miss MILLY PALMER
Queen .... Miss ROSA COOPER.
4th act LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte .... Herr BANDMANN
Pauline .... Miss MILLY PALMER.
CONCERT.
The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly given their services:—Mrs. W. J. Cordner, Miss Barnett, Mr. Alfred Wilkie, Mr. Sebastian Hodge, Master Willie Thompson, and Mr. W. J. Cordner.
To conclude with the great trial scene from the
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock .... Herr BANDMANN
Portia .... Miss MILLY PALMER.
Seats secured at Elvy's and Co., George-street.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), MACBETH, with new scenery, &c.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
for the
BENEFIT OF MR. WALTER H. COOPER,
the author of the most successful Drama yet produced by a native of New South Wales.

THIS EVENING, Friday,
the great sensation Drama,
SUN AND SHADOW.
To conclude with
MUSIC AND DANCING.
Box Office open from 10 till 3.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 1s; gallery, 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—
The AUTHOR'S BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.

MR. WALTER COOPER'S BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.

MR. WALTER COOPER'S BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE—SUN AND SHADOW, for the AUTHOR'S BENEFIT, TO-NIGHT.

DANCING, Mr. J. Clark and daughter give private lessons in DANCING. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Should the weather be at all favourable for Cricket, the names of players will be published TO-MORROW.
C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Sec.

UNITED C. C. v. CHIPPENDALE WESLEYAN C. C.—Members of both clubs meet on Warehousemen's Ground TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2 p.m., sharp.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.—Matches OFF on account of inclemency of weather. W. Rigg, hon. sec.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC

HANDSOME BLACK SILK FRINGES, very cheap. W. C. KELK, opposite Royal Hotel.

TARTAN TRIMMINGS, great variety, from 1s per dozen yards. W. C. KELK, George-street.

LADIES may procure a beautiful figured REPP DRESS for 21s, all colours. W. C. KELK, George-st.

C R O W N
MOLESKIN TROUSERS
may be
PURCHASED RETAIL
from
ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS,
and
WHOLESALE
from
ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS
in
THE COLONIES.

MARCHING WITH THE TIMES. Mr. S. H. LEWIS is convinced that, however good the CREDIT system may be, the CASH system is the better. He therefore intends from this date to give every ENCOURAGEMENT (not protection) to CASH purchasers by allowing a discount of FIVE PER CENT. from all transactions, irrespective of amount, except for Gloves.
S. H. LEWIS (sole successor to Jules Pillet),
French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot,
17th March. 10, Hunter-street.

SPECIALITIES AT
PEAPES AND SHAW,
TAILORS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and HATTERS,
338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.
PEAPES and SHAW'S EUREKA WHITE SHIRTS
FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN
are the best value in Sydney.
PEAPES and SHAW'S TWELVE and SIXTEEN RIBBED SILK UMBRELLAS (NAGASAKIS, PARAGON FRAMES) are unparalleled for lightness, cheapness, and durability, ONE GUINEA EACH
PEAPES and SHAW'S NEW TYROLEAN HATS in all colours, SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE EACH
PEAPES and SHAW'S TWEED WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, ONE GUINEA EACH
PEAPES and SHAW'S CRIMEAN SHIRTS, MADE TO MEASURE FROM THE BEST TWILL ALL-WOOL FLANNEL, and THOROUGHLY SHRUNK, 10s 6d each,
OR THREE FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS
PEAPES and SHAW'S TAILORING DEPARTMENT is supplied with ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE WOOLLENS OF THE SEASON, and GENTLEMEN MAY RELY ON THE OUT BEING ALL THAT THEY COULD DESIRE
TROUSERS, TO MEASURE, 21s to 28s 6d
BUSINESS SUITS, TO MEASURE, £3 10s
TROUSERS and VESTS, TO MEASURE, FROM 35s to 42s
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS or FROCK SUITS TURNED OUT IN THE VERY BEST MANNER, AND CHARGED AT THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.
PEAPES and SHAW,
338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOFS; DAVID JONES and CO. have imported the INCOMPARABLE WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, PALETOTS, INVERNESS CAPES, and other GARMENTS, for the present INCLEMENT WEATHER. As these are the most PERFECT REPELLENTS of RAIN, every lady and gentleman should possess one. A very choice selection of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS, in ivory and natural finishes. The new "ZANELLA" UMBRELLA, equal silk, at half the price.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not Widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered), at all Chemists and Storekeepers. In 1/2 pots, 1s each.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Mawson's and Thomas's Collodions, in 1 and 1-lb bottles; Cyanide Potassium, in jars and casks; Nitrate of Silver, Pyrogallic Acid, Acetate Soda, Nitrate Soda, Glacial Acetic Acid, and all other chemicals connected with Photography, wholesale, at lowest prices. A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE by TENDER, the STOCK-IN-TRADE and BOOK DEBTS of a lucrative and old-established BUSINESS, in one of the most important towns of the Western District. The stock is general, in fine order, and not too heavy; the premises are first-class, and possess every appliance for the carrying on of a large trade. They could be rented either for one or a term of years. Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Sydney; or from Mr. THOMAS HILES, Beehive Store, Mudgee.
March 14, 1870.

TO SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS, and others.—For SALE, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Goodwill, Book Debts, &c., of a thriving manufactory in town, doing a good profitable business. All particulars on application to Mr. F. HARPUR, 112, Wiskery's-buildings, Pitt-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, an eligible Building SITE, two miles from the Post Office. R. NOTT, 305, George-street.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

A FARM to SELL, at Burrawang, 5 miles from Moss Vale, containing 88 acres, 40 acres of which are freehold, the remaining 48 acres conditional purchase. The greater part of the freehold is first-class cultivation, the remaining part and conditional purchase good grass land. Improvements consist of 14 acres in cultivation, good hut, all fenced, lasting supply of water. For further particulars apply to M. SESRY, on the premises.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

BEAUMONT and WALLER have this day reduced their prices of HARDWOOD. March 15th, 1870.

KAURI TIMBER.—Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

NAILS.—A well assorted invoice of 203 kegs best French wire Nails, rose heads.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

REDFERN STEAM SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING MILLS,
SASH and DOOR FACTORY,
Botany Road, Redfern.
To Builders, Railway Contractors, Storekeepers, and others.
HUDSON, BROTHERS, having erected a quantity of wood-working machinery, with all the latest improvements, are now prepared to execute builders' and contractors' orders with dispatch, and trust that their practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade in all its branches will be a sufficient guarantee that any orders entrusted to their care will be executed in a manner that will ensure satisfaction.
Planed T. and G. hardwood flooring boards always on hand.
Foreign and colonial timber of every description in any quantity.
Price lists forwarded on application.

FOR SALE, at the Market Wharf, 10,000 forest oak SHINGLES, 10s. per 1000; 6 x 1, T. and G. Flooring Boards, 17s. 6d per 100 feet; 6 x 1/2 Ceiling, 14s. 6d. per 100ft.; 6-feet Hobart Town Palings. W. TAYLOR.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney. Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney, Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

NEW FLOUR, ex Siwa, in quarter-sacks, of very best quality offering. E. Chapman and Co., Pitt-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills." Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna, On SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 302, George-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR...Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Gilde and Smith's superfine
Randall's superfine
Alexander's superfine
TASMANIAN FLOUR...Emerald Mills superfine
Garrick's Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Golden Age brand, 1/2-sacks.
Adelaide wheat
Tasmanian wheat
New South Wales wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's Superfine
Colman's ditto
Nearlunga ditto
BATHURST—Union Mills ditto
CALIFORNIAN—Best brands ditto.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

BUTTER.—Very best Butter 8d per lb.
Salmon.—Very best salmon, 6d per lb.
Best rice, 7 lbs. 1s; best flour, 7 lbs. 1s
Best salt, 9 lbs. 6d; best soda, 6 lbs. 6d
Best flour in Sydney, 6s bag
Lobsters, 8d; herrings, 8d; salad oil, 8d each
Best pickles, 6d; mustard 8d tin
Best mould candles, 4 1/2d per lb.
Potatoes, 28 lbs. 1s, 3s 6d cwt; best cheese, 4 1/2d
Best soap, 7 1/2d full-sized bar; light blue, 11d
Best raisins, 6d lb.; white starch, 4 1/2d
Porter.—Borthwick's stout, 8s, single dozen
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, and Branch Establishments.

POTATOES, Prime Samples, Warrnambool, to arrive ex Swordfish. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-street.

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE.
The price of COKE is, THIS DAY, REDUCED to ten shillings per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage, at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
Gas Works, 11th March, 1870.

CARGO of COALS, 220 tons, A. A. Company, ex Platypus, for SALE. Apply Secretary C. and R. R. S. N. Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPYING wanted, by a good and expeditious Writer. G. W. J., HERALD Office.

EMPTY OIL DRUMS wanted. 6, Wynyard-street.

OLD BRASS, OLD BRASS, wanted. John Keep, Barrack-street.

STEAM Engine and Boiler wanted, 3-horse power or under; state price. A.B.C., Hayes, agent, Paddington.

TEA-TREE SCRUB.—Wanted, a quantity. Apply new Exhibition Works, Prince Alfred Park.

WANTED, to SELL, one of Ingersoll's Hay PRESSES. Price £10. Cockburn, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good GOAT. Apply 710, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill.

WANTED, 200 dozen clean WINE BOTTLES. Apply to Messrs. Ellis and Co., 763, George-street.

WANTED to be known, that TOOLS of all description are bought at G. M'KAY'S, 145, Lower George-st.

WANTED, 300 SHEETS, 250 PILLOW-SLIPS, and 300 Bedroom TOWELS. H. H. Hall, Grafton Wharf.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

A GOOD MANTLE HAND wanted, for outdoor work. Apply E. Way, Pitt-street.

A RESIDENT TUTOR is required at the New School, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney. Apply, by letter only, to the Head Master.

BUTCHER.—Wanted, a single man, for the shop. Apply 63, Hunter-street. G. Sharp.

SHIRTMAKERS wanted. Apply J. B. Tickle, 311, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a Waistcoat HAND. Apply R. Douglas, 10, Hunter-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a MAN—one used to small goods preferred. Dance, Darling-street, Balmain.

TO TAILORS, Wanted, good COAT MAKERS. H. Savage, George-street.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney, near the top of William-street.
WANTED, a Resident ASSISTANT MASTER. Apply, by letter only, to the Head Master.

TO COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, for the country, a COMPOSITOR, who understands the routine of a job printing and newspaper office, and to undertake, as overseer, the responsible management of the same. Apply, by letter only, with testimonials, stating remuneration required, to Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, Sydney.

THE OAMARU DOCK TRUST invite applications from qualified Engineers, for the preparation of working Plans and detailed Specifications for the Oamaru Dock Works. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the Hon. H. J. MILLER, Chairman of the Trust, Oamaru, Otago, on or before the 31st March next.

WANTED, MEN, to make first-class elastic-side boots. Cropley's, 798, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class French POLISHER. Apply this morning, to James Lawson, cabinet warehouse.

WANTED, TACKERS and Finishers, and Machinist with machine. Archway, Wynyard-lane.

WANTED, a BAKER, for the country; none but a sober man need apply. W. G. Yeates, 63, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Apply at 181, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a Foreman BAKER. Apply at 0, Sim's flour mills, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a Foreman BUTCHER. Apply at 83, York-street.

WANTED, HAIRDRESSER, to take charge of the business. Apply Mr. Haywood, 209, George-st. N.

WANTED, a first-class BUTCHER, to attend in a shop and deliver meat. F. S. Britcher, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as companion to a lady, or as governess in a school or private family, by a young widow lady; highest references can be given; salary a secondary consideration. Address, K. R. F., Post-office, Brisbane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, Situation as Groom and Coachman; testimonials; 10 years' experience. M. M., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Groom or Coachman; excellent references, colonial experience. M. M., HERALD Office.

WAITING ENGAGEMENT.—A respectable young person as Nurse; English. Highest references. 44, Hunter-street.

SERVANTS WANTED

A BOY wanted as PORTER, generally useful, at Cheapside House, 74, William-street.

BOY wanted, to look after a horse and make himself useful. 141, South Head Road.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted; family small. Apply to Mrs. Reed, 92, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

NURSE and Needlewoman wanted. Apply Mrs. Keep, Broughton; or to John Keep, Barrack-street.

WANTED, competent Needle HANDS, for white shirt work. 354, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a competent NURSEGIRL (Protestant); reference required. Mrs. Tronery, 160, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, used to children, who can be generally useful. 109, William-street.

WANTED, respectable SERVANT, small family; reference. Mrs. Wills, 285, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for the country. Apply at 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Reference required. Mrs. T. Kavanagh, 213, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Woman, as HOUSEKEEPER. Randwick Toll-gate.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. Address Mrs. Paul, Adolphus-street, Balmain.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. M. H. Long and Co., dispensing chemists, opp. Telegraph Office.

WANTED, a GIRL, aged 14, to nurse a baby. Cathedral Lodge, George-street.

WANTED, an active BOY, to be generally useful. Poppenhagen's Hotel, Clarence and Barrack streets.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, NURSE-GIRL; 4s or 5s. week. Mrs. Symons, Forest Lodge, Parramatta Old Road.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply, No. 3, Potts's Point.

WANTED, a BOOTS; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, smart boy as Boots, Nursemaids, and useful Girls. 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Mandel, next Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Kent-st.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, for country hotel. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to do some fencing. Apply O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, good Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants, Protestant Nurse. Hunter-st. Registry.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID; best wages given. 474, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a good Boot SALESMAN, for the country. M. Burnett, at J. B. Tickle's, George-street.

WANTED, a Boy, as BOOTS. Apply Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WETNURSE wanted. Apply at Turkish Bath, This Day, at half-past 12.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive and milk. H. Mitchell, Bourke-street, opposite Mr. Baptist's.

WANTED, a Man, as WAITER, and generally useful, at the Elephant and Castle.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for housework, one used to children; reference. 136, William-street.

WETNURSE.—A highly respectable married Woman desires an ENGAGEMENT as such. Apply immediately, Dr. Spencer, 456, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, Female Cook, Kitchenmaid, and General Servant, for house of business. Mrs. Stephens, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a first-class Woman Cook, Kitchenmaid, and General Servant. Apply to Mrs. Stephens, Registry Office, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; references required. No followers allowed. Apply to Dr. M'Kay, 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Country Draper's Assistant, must have first-class testimonials for ability and good conduct. Married Groom—wife, as Cook; Domestic and Dairy Couples. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by an elderly Widow Lady, a SITUATION in a respectable family, to instruct the younger children, and take charge of their wardrobe, being excellent at the needle. A comfortable home, with a very small remuneration, required. Address B. S., 129, Prince-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant, for gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

A VACANCY for one or two gentlemen. Mrs. Dean, 151, Devonshire-terrace-William-street.

BOARD, &c., for married couple or two gentlemen; bath-room. 178, Woolloomooloo-st., Fitz-terrace.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, terms moderate. Jamison-street.

CHANGE OF AIR, with every accommodation, on moderate terms, can be had near the Mittagong Railway Station. Apply, for terms, Mr. F. Hammon, jeweller, 138, King-street, Sydney; or G. H. Curtis, Mittagong.

TWO ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. 4, Kent-street North.

COTTAGE wanted, to buy or rent. State price, Freehold. HERALD Office.

BENEFIT SOCIETY OF LOYAL AUSTRALIANS.—Wanted, a large ROOM, within five minutes' walk north of Haymarket, to hold fortnightly meetings. State terms, &c., by letter, to H. A. Chapman, 289, Crown-street.

HOTEL wanted, in town, a good stand. State particulars and lowest price for cash. Hotel, HERALD Office.

TO LET

ASHFIELD.—To LET, close to the station, first-class HOUSES; rent, low. M. Boylson.

A SHOP TO BE LET, No. 75, King-street; best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co.

A BARGAIN.—To LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE. Every stabler attached. Apply Red House, Pitt-street.

A HOUSE to LET, in Hutchinson-street, near Bourke-street. Rent, £1 per week. Apply three doors below No. 25, Surry Hills.

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, Bourke-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills (adjoining Mr. Rabone's). Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

MANLY BEACH.—8-roomed furnished HOUSE to LET. Apply H. Buccani and Co., 263, George-st.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, large Family HOUSE and Grounds, Lavender Bay. Apply John Carr.

TO LET, in splendid order, one of those HOUSES in Hill's-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, No. 5, Fitzroy-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern; 5 rooms, bath, &c. Key at No. 2.

TO be LET, SHOP, corner of Wallis-street and South Head Road, Woollahra. Key at cottage.

TO LET, CRAIGEND HOUSE, heights of Woolloomooloo. Apply Curtis and Gannon, 170, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those extensive premises opposite Famer's Company, for which offers can be made to C. Gold, on the premises. No fair offer will be declined.

TO LET, six-stall STABLE; two COACHHOUSES and STORE, 16 by 60 feet long. Apply at Crispin Arms, Clarence-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 101, Bourke-street, containing 7 rooms, kitchen; large yard. Rent moderate. Tax paid. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, Woollahra, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Piper Road, near the churches; including ample rooms, bath room, well, coach-house, and stall stable, every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

TO BE LET, the SOUTH-HEAD FAMILY HOTEL, fitted up complete, and partly furnished; rent, £3 a week; no bonus. Apply to Mr. M'Lean, postmaster, Darling Point; or to Andrew Allen, 270, George-street.

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TO LET, an old-established Grocery and Drapery BUSINESS, with a large balcony front, and well fitted up. These premises are admirably adapted for a pawnbroker. Apply No. 101, Gloucester-street, next to the Black Dog.

TO LET, that large Family RESIDENCE, No. 6, Elizabeth-street, with verandah, stable, coach-house, and every convenience. Apply to Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, LAKEVILLE HOUSE, and 40 acres of Land, situate at Richmond, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway station. To persons seeking a country residence, this place can be recommended. Apply to G. Pitt, Post Office-chambers.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—To LET, with immediate possession, Warry's old-established Chemist and Druggist's SHOP, Queen-street, city of Brisbane, Queensland. A good opportunity for a first-class dispenser. Apply to Edward Row and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, or for SALE, that beautiful marine Residence, WILDFELL, Potts' Point; 17 rooms, out-offices, coach-house, stable, and pleasure grounds, with water and gas laid on. One half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that delightfully situated FAMILY RESIDENCE, at Potts' Point, lately occupied by the late Randolph John Want, Esq., containing about 12 rooms, with kitchen, stables, outhouses, and every convenience; also, about one acre of ground attached. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Want and Simpson, 1, George-street North.

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SYDNEY.—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, March 18, 1870.